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The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
				1893.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th Dec.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

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TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at [illegible] before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

[illegible] Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the [illegible] to convey passengers on board, and only hand-[illegible] received.

[illegible] passengers is called to the importance of [illegible] correctly labelled with Port of desti-[illegible]

[illegible] tickets are issued to London via [illegible] Vancouver.

[illegible] COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, [illegible], AND NEW ZEALAND.

[illegible] Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying [illegible] Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia [illegible] at Colombo:—

14th Dec. 27th Dec. 24th Jan.
10th Jan. 7th Feb.

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Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

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			1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,554 tons, on the 9th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 1,950 tons, on the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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H. L. BATLIWALLA.

Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

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Particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must reach the Superintendent's Office by Noon on the 15th December, 1893.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., MB.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

Matheran, 15th November, 1893.

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Tenders may be made for any Quantities up to the above limits, and must be addressed to the Agent of the Company, and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 P.M., on Wednesday, 13th instant.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Forms, and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.

Tenders must be accompanied, in a separate cover, by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th Dec., 1893.

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Tenders will be received by one of the Undersigned, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, upto Noon of the 31st day of December, 1893.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender and they reserve to themselves the right of selling the said properties separately or in one lot as to them may seem expedient.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY,
Trustees.

Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RY.

INCLUDING

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The Contract for the said purchase to extend for a period of not less than one year.

Offers (quoting rate per ton of 20 cwts., delivered in Wagons at the Oil Mill) must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500 as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, failure in which entails forfeiture of Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

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The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a Stamped Agreement stipulating the above mentioned Conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th Nov., 1893.

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CELEBRATED HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY

AND

HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

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Cigarette Cases	,,	2 0	to	12 0
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Date Cases	,,	20 0	to	30 0
Date Calendars (with Clock, Barometer and Thermometer)	,,	18 0	to	56 0
Dressing Cases	,,	16 0	to	70 0
Dressing Bags	,,	40 0	to	375 0
Hand Bags	,,	2 8	to	20 0
Scrap Books	,,	4 0	to	10 0
Stamp Albums	,,	2 0	to	8 0
Stamp Albums, 2 Vols	,,	...		19 0
Scent Cases (2 and 3 Bottles)	,,	1 12	to	18 0
Writing Cases	,,	5 0	to	75 0
Brushes in Cases	,,	6 0	to	10 0
Toilet Sets in Silk-lined Leather Cases	,,	35 0	to	80 0
Work Boxes, Fitted	,,	3 8	to	35 0

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Work Baskets	from	6 0	to	20 0
Pin Cushions	,,	1 0	to	3 8
Music Rolls	,,	7 0	to	30 0
Travelling Mirrors	,,	4 0	to	5 12
Thermometers	,,	0 8	to	5 0
Hand Bags, Fitted	,,	16 0	to	44 0
Tourist Cases	,,	7 0	to	40 0
Gongs	,,	9 0	to	30 0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	,,	12 0	to	30 0
Ivory Backed Hair Brushes	,,	...	to	20 0
Powder Boxes	,,	2 8	to	6 0
Jewel Cases	,,	20 0	to	70 0
Memo. Books	,,	0 8	to	15 0
Photo Frames	,,	1 0	to	20 0
Photo Boxes	,,	3 8	to	9 0
Photo Screens	,,	4 0	to	16 0
Card Boxes (Leather)	,,	2 0	to	3 8
Money Purses (in great variety)	,,	1 8	to	14 0
Leather Ash Trays	,,	2 0	to	3 0
Inkstands	,,	7 8	to	20 0
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Jelly Spoons	,,			3 12
Marrow Spoons	,,			3 4
Wine and Sprit Labels	,,			1 0
Child's Set (Spoon, Fork and Knife)	,,	6 8	to	14 8
Champaigne Tap	,,			5 4
Dessert Spoons	,,			12 0
Dessert Forks	,,			12 0
Table Forks	,,			15 0
Table Spoons	,,			15 0
Jardinier	,,	60 0	to	87 2
Salad Bowl	,,			37 0
Napkin Rings (six in a Box)	,,	19 0	to	27 0
Napkin Rings (per pair)	,,	6 0	to	19 0
Salt and Pepper in a box	,,			28 0
Pickle Caster, Single	,,	20 0	to	41 0
Pickle Caster, Double	,,	40 0	to	50 0
Revolving Butter Pots	,,	37 0	to	46 0
Butter Dishes	,,	18 0	to	32 0
Egg Frames	,,	32 0	to	39 0
Salt and Pepper Bottles (per pair)	,,	6 0	to	10 8
Tobacco Boxes	,,	12 0	to	15 0
Sardine Boxes	,,	22 0	to	30 0
Flower Dishes on Stand	,,	20 0	to	122 0
Fruit Dishes on stand	,,	20 0	to	120 0
Tea Sets (4 pieces)	,,	120 0	to	170 0

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Mustard Spoons	from			0 12
Salt Spoons	,,			0 12
Pickle Fork	,,			1 4
Date Calendar	,,	20 0	to	24 0
Date Calendar with one Ink	,,			42 0
Jelly Pots	,,			7 0
Biscuit Jars	,,	13 0	to	62 0
Ink-Stand	,,	5 0	to	69 0
Trays	,,	14 0	to	142 0
Cruet Frames	,,	25 0	to	66 0
Paper Weights	,,	5 0	to	9 12
Toast Racks	,,	10 8	to	24 0
Powder Boxes	,,	9 12	to	12 8
Gongs	,,	8 12	to	44 0
Candlesticks	,,	14 0	to	40 0
Candelabra	,,	60 0	to	110 0
Side Dishes	,,	45 0	to	85 0
Child's Mugs	,,	9 0	to	14 0
Prize Cups	,,	28 0	to	53 0
Horn Cups	,,	12 0	to	14 0
Centre-piece	,,			175 0
Jewel Case	,,			50 0
Sugar and Milk Mugs	,,	37 0	to	60 0
Table Ornamental Clocks	,,			34 0
Cabinet of Cutlery for 12 persons, complete	,,	250 0	to	300 0
Fruit Knives and Forks in a case of Ivory or M-o'-P Handles	,,			115 0
Crumb Tray and Brush	,,	9 12	to	21 0

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
MORI GATE, DELHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TOURISTS, CONNOISSEURS OF INDIAN ART, and the General Public are informed that our Business Premises have undergone Extensive Alteration and Improvement, and that Our

NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS

WILL BE READY FOR

INSPECTION OF GOODS,

From all Parts of India and Burmah, on the 15th SEPTEMBER.

Our STOCK is Replete with Every Description of

INDIAN ART INDUSTRIES.

The Show will be an Exhibition in itself, and well worth a Visit.

VISITORS will find our Vast Collection of INDIAN ARTWARE most Interesting. Our Workshops, too (where Every Kind of Indian Artware is Manufactured by workmen Imported from all Parts of India), will well Repay a Visit, and we Especially Invite Visitors to Delhi to Inspect them.

N.B.—For the Convenience of Visitors to Delhi

WE HAVE OPENED

BRANCH SHOW ROOMS

In CHANDNI CHOWK, Near the Institute and Clock Tower.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Indian Goods in the World is at

TELLERY'S NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS AT DELHI.

CARPETS AND RUGS,

Over 200 in Stock, of the Best Old Designs and Guaranteed Vegetable Dyes.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 160.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ... From Rs. 70.
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LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

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KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.

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IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.

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IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.

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THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemical and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

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AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

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Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett. A Bunch of Heather in every Case.

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WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 ,, ... Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

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Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. .. } Rs. 3 8
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } ,, 3 8

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

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A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,

Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.

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REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

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Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.
THE GRAND ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 7 P.M. to [illegible]

[illegible]:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, [illegible] Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas. [illegible] Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.

Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform [illegible] to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "[illegible]" arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every [illegible] to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th December, 1893.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indo-British Trading and Banking Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December instant, at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board,
LIDBETTER & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 8th December, 1893.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12.
Single Copy ......As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1894 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 20th FEBRUARY, 1894, and Subsequent Days, when PRIZES varying from Rs. 5 to 125 will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under Specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. R. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show for 1894.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of Constructing a Building for the POLICE CHOWKEY, at Oondria Street, Grant Road, Bombay. Approximated value of work is Rupees 7,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Work of Constructing a Building for the Police Chowkey, at Oondria Street, Grant Road," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 P. M., on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1893.

A sum of Rupees 500 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest money. This will be forfieted in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned [illegible] from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th December, 1893.

HUDSON LIBRARY,
FORT BOMBAY.

THE following FIRST and SECOND-HAND Books, Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews for Immediate Supply:—

WEEKLIES.	MONTHLIES.
Ally Sloper	Cassell's Magazine
Black and White	Chamber's Journal
[illegible]	Cornhill Magazine
English Mechanic	Family Herald
[illegible] Folks	Girls' Own Paper
[illegible]	Harper's Magazine
Graphic	Idler
Ill. London News	Leisure Hour
Ill. Sport and Dra. News	Nineteenth Century
Overland Mail	Review of Reviews
Pall Mall Budget	Strand Magazine
Penny Ill. Paper	Temple Bar
Punch	Weldon's Ladies' Journal
St. James's Budget	Young Ladies' Journal
Truth	Bombay Dailies.
Times (Weekly Edition)	Particulars on application
Tit-Bits	
World	

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest
for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF NATHANIEL RANDLE (DECEASED).

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late NATHANIEL RANDLE, Secretary and Manager of Thacker and Company, Limited, Book Sellers of Bombay, who died at Stuttgart, in the Empire of Germany, on the 26th day of September, 1893, Probate of whose Will has been granted to the Executor, Mr. JOHN MILLER HEYN, of No. 18, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, are requested to send their claims within one month from this date to the said Mr. John Miller Heyn at his above address, after which date the said executor will proceed to dispose of the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized; and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or to deliver the said securities or property to the said executor whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

CHALK, WALKER AND SMETHAM,
Executor's Attorneys.
Bombay, 8th December, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of SHAH JAVERCHAND PARTABCHAND, late of Surat, Hindoo, Deceased.
TULLOCKCHAND JAVERCHUND, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased according to the tenor thereof..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.) W. LANE,
The 7th Day of December, 1893.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, and BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER..........Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.
TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and
LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER and MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.
"THE GUARDSMAN,"
A New Farcical Play in 3 Acts, by G. R. SIMS and CECIL RALEIGH.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Sir James Branston, (Late Judge of the Divorce Court).........Mr. Thomas Verner.
Capt. Sir Eustace Bramston (His Nephew, in the Guards)......Mr. D. Lyn-Harding.
Archibald Clinton.........Mr. Geo. Mallett.
General Kenneth Blazer, (Retired).........Mr. J. H. Nunn.
Hanbury Hakes (of Hakes and Haxell).........Mr. Henry Kitts.
Martin (Servant to Sir James).........Mr. J. F. Millar.
Miles (Servant to Sir Eustace).........Mr. D. C. Smith.
Downes (Servant to Lady Jones).........Miss G. Tasselli.
Thompson (Lady Jones' Maid).........Miss V. Dagmar.
Lady Jones (Sir James' Sister).........Mrs. J. F. Brian.
Lucy Greville (Her English protegee).Miss M. Gregor.
Daphne Loratt (an American heiress).Miss Stella Leigh.
Kitty Masters (alias Mdlle. Josephine).Miss Marie Brian.

ACT I.—St. James's Park, London.
ACT II.—Drawing Room at Lady Jones's.
ACT III.—Sir James' Flat, Mammoth Mansions.
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.
French Song.........Miss V. Dagmar.
Eccentric Song.........Mr. D. C. Smith.
"After the Ball" (By Request).........Miss Marie Brian.
Concluding with
Castanette Dance.........Misses Dagmar and Tasselli.

MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER,
"THE GUARDSMAN."

TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
"THE LATE LAMENTED."
A Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,
"THE PICK-POCKET."

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER,
Tom Taylor's ever welcome Drama,
"THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN."
Miss Marie Brian in her Original Impersonation of SAM WILLOUGHBY.

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
F. C. Bennand's successful Farcical Comedy,
"ARTFUL CARDS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS,
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "AVOCA," will SAIL as above on the 15th instant. For Freight and Passage
Apply to the Agents,
VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 35-8 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15, ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOBACCO
RESEMBLES
WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

CAPS!
LATEST SHAPES.
FULL FRONTS, BAG TOPS
LINED SILK.
FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.
COLOURED VELVET CORDS.
BROWN BUCKSKIN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole, system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 2.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

BOMBAY SCOTTISH
ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF THE FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE BUILDINGS AT MAHIM,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
TO-DAY,
SATURDAY, 9TH DEC., 1893.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES WILL BE ON SALE AT STALLS AS UNDER.

No. I. St. Andrew's Kirk Stall. Mrs. McKENZIE and Assistants.
No. II. Art Stall. Mrs. BROWN. Mrs. NEUBERG and Assistants.
No. III. Free Kirk Stall. Mrs. GARDNER. Mrs. J. MACDONALD. Mrs. MACKICHAN. Mrs. STIVEN and Assistants.
No. IV. Flower and Plant Stall. Mrs. BAPTY and Assistants.
No. V. Chow Chow Stall. Mrs. GOSTLING and Assistants.
No. VI. Variety Stall. Mrs. DAVEY and Assistants.
No. VII. Children's Articles Stall. Mrs. GREIG and Assistants.
No. VIII. Furniture Stall. Mrs. FORJETT and Assistants.
No. IX. Smokers' Requisites Stall. Mrs. GEORGE and Assistants.
No. X. Sweets Stall. Mrs. BANKS and Assistants.

Arrangements have also been made for—
A SHOOTING GALLERY under the Supervision of Mr. PLAYFAIR.
A FINE ART GALLERY presided over by Messrs. McKENZIE and STEPHENSON.
AN EXHIBITION of ELECTRIC NOVELTIES by Mr. MOIR and Assistants.
REFRESHMENTS may be had at a Buffet under the charge of Mr. MAIR and Assistants.
By kind permission, the BAND of the G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS will play THIS EVENING CONCERTS by some of the Most Talented Singers in Bombay with Choruses by a Choir of Children from the Orphanage.

The BAZAAR will be OPEN from 4 till 10 o'clock.
ADMISSION:—Eight Annas. Children Half-price.

D. M. INGLIS,
Hony. Secretary,
Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0	per Box
Cordelia 50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca 50 "	5 0	"
Vera 25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival 50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina 50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

	Rs. a.	
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe 100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.
Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either* sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for
POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	3,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ....£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£883,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years ....[illegible]

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,165
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	99
Commercial B. Ld. Mgs.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	[illegible] to 169
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£50
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,50	00	all	Rs. 15	80xd
Anglo-Indian	1,34		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	30	1,000	1,000		740
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,065
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	..	805
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	701		Rs. 10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
Dural Mills Co. Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	300
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	380
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	835
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	610
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		315
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khatau Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mills	115	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,425
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,06	1,000	1,000	65	1,860xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	431
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	— 5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	322½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
[illegible] Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	80	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215
Colaba	500	1,880	1,88	20	210
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 13	1,375
English Press and Manfg.	400	250			130
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,180
French	300	500	all	10	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	370
Mahmoodpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500		Rs25dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½pr. ct.	40
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	—	1,001	1000	Rs. 70	1,010

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	175
	750	50	15	7½	200
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	270	4,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 9	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	161
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,37
Scindy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-15-6
Carolas	„ nom.
Mexican Dollars	„ 190
Gold Five Franc Pieces	„ 12-13
Bar Silver	„ 93
Gold Leaf	„ 24-15
Bar Gold, English	„ 25-4
Bar Australian	„ 25-4
Bar Bombay	„ 25-2
Bar Pekin	„ 24-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	105 5-16
Three-and-a-half per cent	98 7-8
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	119
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250
Port Trust Bonds	103-4
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	103

EXCHANGE.

		Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	—	On demand	1s. 3 1-8d.
Do.	do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3¼d.
Do.	do.	3 Months sight	1s. 3 3-16d.
Do.	do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do.	do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do.	Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do.	do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do.	Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do.	do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 15-32d.
France		3 Do. do.	1'61
Do.		6 Do. do.	1'62
Calcutta		At sight	100 1-16
Do.		60 days' do.	99¼
Madras		At sight	100 1-16
Do.		30 days' do.	99¾
China		30 days' do.	182

EVANGELISATION by limited liability company is a new idea. A company, licensed by the Board of Trade, has been registered to take over the "Children's Special Service Mission," and "to lead children and young people to a saving faith." Each member (the *Rock* tells us) is liable to the extent of £10.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Grand Bazaar, Town Hall.
Bombay V. R. Parade.
Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Secretariat.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Dadar School, 5-30 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Pandit Vaijnath's Lecture, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, 8 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Culna (s), from Calcutta; Kolpino (s), Hull via Karachi; and Chunda (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Zanzibar; Nairung (s), Calcutta; Hanby (s), Dunkirk; Taif (s), Mauritius; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury (who were not empanelled yesterday) are not required to attend at the High Court this morning, but on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA DOCK—The s. s. Carthage left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahamani entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Kalpino yesterday; and the s. s. Calder left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Stura, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play, at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner on Monday next, the 11th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Coopaswamee Mathooraswamee, residing at Lohar Chawl, has made a report to the police, that his wife, named Parbatee, aged thirteen years, left his house, on Thursday last, taking with her some pieces of wearing apparel and ornaments, and has not since been heard of.

FALL FROM A BALCONY.—Chaggan Mugga, a Hindu boy, aged five years, residing with his parents, in a chawl, at Cursetji Suklaji Street, was, on Thursday evening, playing on the balcony of the chawl, when he accidentally fell on to the road through the bars of the balcony, and sustained a fracture of the left thigh bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday last, one Marootee Bogoo, a victoria-driver, was driving his conveyance round the corner of Hummum Street, into Apollo Street, when the victoria accidentally collided with a shigram, belonging to the Great Western Hotel, with the result that the victoria-driver's horse sustained a fracture of the fore-leg above the knee joint. The injured horse was destroyed by the police, at the request of the owner.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By the kind permission of the Officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

Quick March	Deflance	J. O. Hume.
Cornet Solo	The Artistes	Kappey.
Cavatina	B 6 Clarionet Solo	Gassner,
Valse	The Gondoliers	P. Bucalossi.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	A. Sullivan.
Galop	The Bombay Riots	C. G. Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, the following programme, at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

Gavotte	Genevieve	Kia Ora.
Overture	Die Felsenmuhle	Reissigor.
Fantasia	Maritana	Wallace.
Cavatina	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	C'Est Moi	Rose.
Morceau de Salon	Showers of Rice	Levey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE TOWN HALL.—By the kind permission of the Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society Bazaar, this evening, at 4-30 o'clock:—

March	Friendship	Davies.
Overture	Zanetta	Auber.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy	Rampezzotti.
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BROACH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, at its registered office, Apollo Street, yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Premchund Roychund. The notice convening the meeting was read and finally the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—"That as the provisional agents, Messrs. Fakirchund Premchund and Co., could not find subscribers to raise the capital of the Broach Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the company be and is hereby wound-up voluntarily." A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic Count L. de Zaleski has graciously consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul in the hall of St. Xavier's College to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m. The R. R. Bishops assembled in Bombay to celebrate the first Catholic Provincial Council or to honour the assembly with their presence. Besides the Rev. Clergy and the active and honorary members of the different Conferences, the patrons of the Society and the young men who wish to join it as active members are cordially invited.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI AT THE NOVELTY.—The proprietors of this theatre have secured the patronage of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M. P., at a representation of two select pieces on Tuesday evening next. The most active preparations are being made at the theatre to accord a fitting reception to the distinguished visitor on this occasion. The approaches to the premises and the surrounding grounds will be decorated with banners and flags, and electric and other lights, will be profusely used to brighten the whole scene, and the internal arrangements will be equally effective. Over a hundred seats have already been engaged by the leading Parsee gentlemen for themselves and families.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, in the House of Correction, regarding the death of a convict, named Fakir Mahomed Namee, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was undergoing six and three months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction under warrants issued by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, for theft in a building, and dishonestly receiving stolen property, respectively. On the 22nd ultimo the deceased was admitted into the Jail Hospital, suffering from inflammation of the liver. He gradually grew worse, and died on Thursday last. A verdict of death from inflammation of the liver was recorded.

PUNISHMENT OF A GANG OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, again placed Mahadoo Visram and six others, including one Hindu woman, named Parbati, and one Parsee, named Maneckji Dadabhoy, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 charged with house-breaking and committing theft of currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and coins and pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 3,070, belonging to Beniparsad Brahmachari, a native doctor, residing at Warden Road; and the accused No. 7, together with the accused No. 5, with dishonestly receiving a part of the stolen property and voluntarily assisting in disposing of the same. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate, after recording some further evidence, convicted the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 under Section 411, and sentenced them each to a term of rigorous imprisonment for sixteen months, and discharged the accused Nos. 5 and 7.

CHARGE OF CHEATING A SHOP-KEEPER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Thomas Peter was charged with cheating Ragunath Anundrao, carrying on business at Thakordwar, under the style of V. Kamat and Co. On the 25th ultimo, the accused went to the shop of the complainant, and desired to buy sundry goods of the value of Rs. 78. He promised to pay the money on the delivery of the goods, which he asked the complainant to send by a coolie to a certain address he gave. He hired a victoria in which the articles were placed, and the complainant sent a man to accompany the accused, and bring the money that he would give as the value of the goods. On the way the accused asked the man to get down, and buy him a match box. The man alighted from the coach-box to make the purchase, when the accused told the victoria-driver to drive the gharry to the Victoria Terminus station. He got out of the gharry and got into a railway carriage attached to a train, which soon steamed out. On an application made by the complainant, a warrant was issued against the accused, who was arrested, and brought before the Magistrate yesterday. The accused having been identified, the hearing of the case was adjourned.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During November, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,693; among them the number of new admissions was 472, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	22	7	14	43
Vanias	67	15	28	110
Brahmins	55	9	11	75
Lohanas	9	5	2	16
Other Castes	141	29	58	228
Total	294	65	113	472

The average daily attendance was 89·7. The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this Dispensary. Previously acknowledged Rs. 813.

GOA NEWS.—Justice Ochoa has returned from leave and taken charge as Judge of the High Court.—H. E. the Governor-General after visiting Sanquelim went to Ponda, where a public dinner was prepared for him, but his Excellency being indisposed, he had to stay away. All the guests and a band were preparing for his Excellency's reception. The idea of visiting the province of Bardez appears to have been given up for the present. During the Governor-General's return tour the barge conveying him was towed by a steam launch. About midnight the crew of the launch got drunk and rowdy. The vessel was aground near Cumbarjua, but luckily no serious accident occurred. The Governor-General is still indisposed, and is staying at Government House, Cabo.—The new road from Mapuca to Betim for wheeled conveyances will be completed in January next.—Mr. Ubald de Costa Campos, Administrador of Ilhas, is seriously ill, and Mr. Felix Pereira, the Assistant Administrador is acting for him.—A gang of men with the connivance of the contractor who supplies boats to cross the river Marcella, has been extorting fares from the public twenty-three times more than the contractor had agreed upon.—During the month of September last the receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway amounted to Rs. 1,58,063 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,15,809, the latter figure includes two lakhs paid to the Railway Company on account of guaranteed interest. The balance at the end of the month was Rs. 8,36,821.—The Government garden at Cabo will be opened to the public on Saturdays from 6 to 9 p.m., when the Band of the Police Force will play. The following members to revise the Municipal accounts will be appointed at the next Municipal Elections:—The Count of Ribandar and Julio Gonsalves for Ilhas, Ismael Gracias, and Caetano Francisco Henriques for Bardes, and Correa Affonso and Felix Pereira for Salsette. The appointments carry a monthly salary of Rs. 100.—Isolated cases of cholera have appeared in St. Estevao, Jua, and Aldona.—Mr. Christovao Pinto, the Deputy for Salsette, left Goa on the 4th instant to proceed to Lisbon.—Mr. T. S. Brumley, Assistant Engineer, W. I. P. R. Co., has succeeded in entrapping a young cheata, which has been giving a deal of trouble to the residents, and carrying away poultry and sheep.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, when the case of Byramjee Eduljee vs. Rattanbai and another was called on for hearing. The following delegates assisted his Lordship in the trial of the suit in which the petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery:—Messrs. Naoroji Manockjee Wadia, N. J. Gamadia, K. M. Shroff, Naoroji Jamshedji Antia, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Wadia, K. R. Kama, Bomonji Byramji Patel, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Shams-ul-Ulama Jeewanji Jamshedji Modi, and Dustoor Darashah Rustomjee. Mr. Neemuchwalla appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. H. C. Koyaji appeared for the respondent. The petitioner in his petition stated that he was married to the respondent on the 6th of March, 1869, at Thana, and lived with her for several years. In November, 1887, petitioner went to Hyderabad on business. On his return to Thana in July, 1888, he (petitioner) was informed that the respondent was living in adultery with the co-respondent, the brother of the petitioner. He was further informed that as the result of the intercourse the respondent was *enciente*. In November, 1888, she gave birth to a girl, now aged about four years and nine months old. As the result of the intercourse the respondent had given birth to two other girls. Petitioner averred that there was no collusion or connivance between him and the respondent, or either of them in respect of the suit. Under the circumstances he prayed for a dissolution of marriage.

The respondent submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case as she was a permanent resident of Thana. The allegations of misconduct were without any foundation. The children, she submitted, were each and all the issue of the petitioner. She further said that the petitioner had committed misconduct with one Pherozbai, wife of one Framjee Karawalla, on various occasions. Under the circumstances she prayed that the petition be rejected.

The co-respondent, Nanabhoy, in his statement said that the petitioner was living with the respondent till the year 1893. He denied the allegations levelled against him. He contended that the children were the issue of the petitioner. He submitted that he was not colluding or conniving with the petitioner or his wife, and prayed that the petition be rejected with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard within closed doors.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Agutter in G.—Hymns 48, 312 and 243.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 46, 52 and 203.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Lloyd in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, (Parade Service).—Hymns 47, 243 and 52.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Hymns 53, 289 and 203.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 47, 263 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 53, 313 and 271.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. C. H. Walker, Oxford Mission.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m.—Mr. O. W. E. Grant.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Mr. O. W. E. Grant.
Byculla Marathi.
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 115, 106 and 62.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 67, 112 and 66.
Offertories for the Church Missionaary Society.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 50 and 49.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 263, 51, and 266.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ordination of Elders at Evening Service.
Hymns 330, 326, 2nd tune, and 332.
Ps. 122, tune 154.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 247, 242 and 271.
Psalm 25. Tune 203,

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	Dec. 16th,	3h. 12·7m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 23rd,	9h. 27·9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	„ 30th,	4h. 9·3m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 9	Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Grand Bazar, Town Hall. The London Lyric Company. Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. B. V. R. Parade. Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Secretariat. Great Indian Circus. Distribution of prizes at Dadur, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Shannon.	6 22	5 23	0 9m 11 31a	5 53m 5 28a
Sun. 10	2nd Sunday in Advent. Society of St. Vincent de Paul's Annual Meeting, at St. XavierCollege, 5 p.m.	6 23	5 23	0 38m 0 3a	6 29m 6 6a
Mon. 11	Justices' Election of a Municipal Conncillor Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation (Meeting of Urgency) 3 p.m. Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Secretariat. English mail expected per s. s. Thames.*	6 23	5 23	1 7m 1 37a	7 6m 6 32a
Tues. 12	University Examination Results. Departure of Rajah of Puddukkottai, 9-30 p.m. Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Secretariat.	6 24	5 24	1 37m 1 14a	7 44m 7 3a
Wed. 13	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.	6 25	5 24	2 9m 1 56a	8 23m 7 35a
Thur. 14	Soonderdas S. and W. Mills, 3 p.m.	6 25	5 24	2 44m 2 45a	9 6m 8 13a
Fri. 15	Bombay Bycling Club Dance, Town Hall.	6 26	5 25	3 25m 3 44a	10 0m 9 0a

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 1 p.m.

THE London County Council is advertising for clerks who must have experience. A "plant list clerk," 25 to 35 years of age, is offered the "living wage" of 25s. a week. An "entering clerk for invoices," 20 to 30 years, also 25s. a week. A "cartage and material clerk," 25 to 45 years, 35s. a week, &c. And yet (writes a clerk, to the *Times*) I suppose the majority of the members of the Council are overflowing with sympathy with the miners, who work only four days a week and earn larger amounts.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-6.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT BAPTY ROAD.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury tried the case of a double murder at Bapty Road, committed on the 12th August. Shewlal Merwan and five other Purdesees were charged with having, on the 12th August, committed murder by causing the deaths of two Mahomedans, named Chinkoo and Ahmed Chinkoo; also with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, namely, sticks and iron bars. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byree, appeared for the defence. The prosecution challenged eight Hindus, and the defence seven European and one Mahomedan gentlemen; and the following gentlemen were then empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. R. A. Willis.—Foreman.

Mr. Perosbaw M. Jeejeebhoy	Mr. Framjee D Petit.
Mr. W. J. A. Foulkes.	Mr. N. S. Glazebrook.
Mr. R. P. Brown.	Mr. Thomas Bromley.
Mr. A. J. Brooks	Mr. Anandrao Narayen Dabulkar.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, stated the principal facts of the case. The charges against the prisoners arose out of what occurred on the afternoon of the 12th August. The accused were Purdasee Hindus employed at the Municipal bullock stables in that road. There was a serious riot that afternoon between Purdasees on one side, and a body of Mahomedan weavers on the other. The two deceased, father and son, lived in a room on the ground-floor of a shop, situated on the Bapty Road, but took no part in the disturbance. They had looked themselves up in the room. The Purdasees, after having driven the Mahomedans away, broke open the door of the shop, beating the persons inside very severely with iron baars and sticks. It was alleged that the accused were the persons who committed the attack, but on a cry being raised that the military were coming, the prisoners and their companions ran away. The police came and took the injured persons out of the room, and had them removed to hospital, where they died shortly after admission. The question that would arise in the case was, whether the prosecution could show satisfactorily that the prisoners were the persons who entered the shop and caused the wounds of which the two men died. If the jury were satisfied on that point, the next question for their serious consideration would be, what offence the accused were guilty of. Mr. Lang read the three charges and the sections of the Penal Code bearing upon each of them, and said the jury would have to decide upon the evidence whether the accused were the persons who caused the injuries to the deceased. It would appear that the deceasod had not given the slightest provocation to the Hindu mob, and the men who were killed were peaceful citizens. That being so, the offence committed by the accused was one of culpable homicide amounting to murder. If the jury thought that the accused were not the persons who inflicted the blows, yet if they believe that the common object of the men was to break open the shop and inflict serious injuries upon the Mahomedans, the accused would be guilty of the offence even if the blows might have been inflicted by other persons who entered the shop with them. The offence of rioting, said the Advocate General, was of a much less serious nature. The prisoners would be shown to have been armed with deadly weapons, and although they were not arrested until a month after the occurrence, it had to be borne in mind that the police were very busy in putting down disturbances in different parts of the city. It was for the jury, said the learned counsel, to decide as to whether, after the interval which had occurred, between the 12th August and the date of the arrest, the accused had been correctly recognised as those who caused the] deaths of the deceased persons.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Noor Mahomed Chinkoo said he was living with his father and brother, the deceased men, and was twenty years of age. They had a room on the ground floor and also a loft over it. There was a staircase leading to the upper room. Witness's father was a tailor named Chinkoo. His brother Ahmed, his wife, and a female servant, and her son lived with them. On Saturday, the 12th August, witness went out to make purchases of food. On his return, he closed the door of the shop from inside. They afterwards took their meals in the room downstairs. His brother's wife and the female servant were in the room upstairs. After meals, his father and brother went to sleep, and witness laid down. Witness heard a cry of "deen deen" outside. He looked through the crevice in the door. He saw a riot between Purdasee and Mahomedan weavers. They came through Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. Mussulmans were throwing stones. Afterwards the Mahomedans ran away. Thereafter witnes saw the Purdasees come. Out of two or four Purdasees, who came to witness' shop one bent himself a little and hit the door of the shop with great force. This having no effect, he inserted the stick at the bottom of the door and tried to raise it up. The Purdasees then pulled at the chain outside upon the door. Seeing that inside the door was made fast with a rope, one of the Purdasees cut the rope with a knife, and the door was forced open. Witness could not say which of the prisoners cut the rope. Witness's father was sitting in a corner near the door, and the first accused struck him with the wooden leg[of a charpoy which he held in both his hands. Witness's father was struck in the head, and the first prisoner said to his companions—"Come in, come in, you cannot get such a time again." The second and third accused then came in and began to strike witness's father with something black which was in their hands. Witness could not say whether it was a stick or a piece of iron. The fifth accused struck witness two blows, one in the back and another in the leg. Witness ran up into the loft. A boy was hiding under a charpoy, and witness went and hid himself by him, throwing the bedding upon him. An old woman and witness's sister-in-law were there. They had been there all the time. While thus concealed, witness heard his brother cry—"Come, come on, they have killed my father, and are killing me." Just then another cry was heard "the military are coming"; and the Purdasees thereupon ran away. Two policemen came to the shop, and witness came down. His father and brother were lying down unconscious. Blood was flowing from his brother's nose and temple. His father was lying in the corner, and was bleeding. They were breathing a little. Policemen took them away. Mussulmans assisted the sepoys in lifting up the charpoy. Witness knew the prisoners he had pointed. He had known the first prisoner for a year. He was passing to and fro by the shop, near which he lived. The occurrence took place in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine. Were you not examined in the Police Court?

Witness: No. I was sitting in my shop.

Did you give evidence before a Magistrate?—Yes, I now remember it. I was examined on the Esplanade.

You did not remember it at first?—No.

You have not got a good memory?—Aha.

Interpreter: You have not got a good memory: What do you say?

Witness: What is it you ask me. (Laughter.)

Interpreter: Have you got a good memory?

Witness: Yes, I can remember well.

Mr. Jardine: You gave your age at the Police Court as 15 or 16 years; here you gave it as 20 or 30 years. Which is correct?—I stated my age by guess at the Police Court.

You stated at the Police Court that you all took your breakfast in the loft. Here you say you took it in the shop?—No, we had our breakfast in the shop.

You cannot identify the Purdasee who struck the door and forced it open?

Witness: Why not? (A laugh.) The door was a little ajar, and I could see.

You told my learned friend that you could not half-an-hour ago?—No. I said I could not identify, the man who took out a knife and cut the rope.

Are you sure you saw a man taking out a knife and cutting the rope?—I have no recollection who did it.

Did you see a man doing it?—I have no recollection.

Then you don't recollect what took place in the interval between the striking of the door and your father being struck?—What between? The man came and struck my father.

Do you remember what took place before your father was struck?—My brother was struck.

Then your brother was struck first?

Witness (excitedly):—No, my father was struck first; and as I was going up into the loft, my brother was struck.

I don't want what you have been taught, but what took place. You stated just now that they first struck your brother?—No.

Mr. Jardine: You did not say so. (A laugh.)

Did they allow you to go upstairs?—No, I ran away.

And no one followed you upstairs?—No. We continued to live in the same shop after the occurrence, and I used daily to see the first prisoner, as well as the second and third prisoners. I also saw the fifth prisoner afterwards until he and the others were arrested. Why not? I did see them.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—I did not clearly see the rope cut. I have no distinct recollection.

Did you see the knife?—Yes.

Shaik Jamal Shaik Cassum, a bheestee, residing in Camatteepoora 1st Street, knew the shop of Chinkoo tailor, which was behind witness's house. There was a riot near witness's house on the 12th August. Stones were thrown about. Witness was afraid and ran upstairs, and from a window heard the cry "beat, beat." He could see Chinkoo's shop from the window. A man in the shop cried "beat, beat." Some one in the road cried "run-away, run away, the military are coming." Witness saw five persons coming out of the shop with sticks in their hands. He could not see what they had been doing in the shop.

Can you identify any of the persons who came out of the shop?

Witness, answering in the affirmative, pointed out all the prisoners, except the third. They came and stood in the road, and ran away in the direction of the stables. The police came when witness went to Chinkoo's shop, and saw Chinkoo and his son wounded. He accompanied them to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—On Friday and Saturday I remained shut up in the house with my family. I was much alarmed, and had shut up my doors and windows so as to lead people to suppose that the house was untenanted.

Why did you then open your window on Saturday?—To see whether any stones were coming in that direction.

Were you not afraid to attract attention that the house was occupied?—Yes, but I opened the window a little. All people knew that we were in the house.

The Judge: But were you afraid?

Witness: Yes, I was afraid.

Mr. Jardine: How far did you open the window.

Witness: About half-an-inch.

You cannot see into Chinkoo's shop?—No.

You did not see any persons beating anybody in the shop?—No, I stated so before the Magistrate. If I did, it is not true. I recognised a man standing in the road. He is the third accused.

Why did you not say so before the Magistrate?—I did say so.

Mr. Jardine: But it is not written down.

The Judge: The curious thing is he recognised here all the prisoners except the third.

To the Judge.—I knew the prisoners before as they were going to and from the stables.

Shaik Bahadula Sheer Ali, a military pensioner, said he lived near Chinkoo's shop at Camateepoora; and saw from a chink in his door what took place on the afternoon of the 12th August, at Chinkoo's shop. Chinkoo was lying down in the shop, and the first accused was striking him with a stick held with both his hands. Witness could not see the other persons who were in the shop. A sound of "Oh, oh," came from the shop. The first accused was beating Chinkoo, and saying to the other who were in the shop "strike, strike." The men in the shop then came out. One of the men came and struck a stick at witness's door. They were all armed with sticks. Witness could identify the man who hit his door, but that man was not in court. Witness then went to Chinkoo's shop, and saw the police about to remove him and his son to hospital. Chinkoo lived for about a year in that shop, opposite the Municipal stables. The police came to make inquiries a month afterwards and witness gave information. He pointed out the first prisoner, who was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, the witness said the first accused had not been arrested before witness pointed him out. The man who hit the witness's door came from the direction of Chinkoo's shop. Witness could not say if he came direct from the shop. On the 12th August, the Mahomedans first assaulted the Hindus, and the latter resisted them.

There were hundreds of Mussulmans and Hindus in the streets at the time?—No, I could only see about 15 or 20 Mussulmans, and about 200 Hindus. The latter came opposite to my shop, and made the Mussulmans fly before them. They kept their ground until the cry was heard that the military were coming. Then the Hindus ran away.

There was a good deal of shouting going on?—Yes, at times.

Who was in your shop besides yourself?—My wife, my young daughter, and an old woman.

You opened your window a little and saw through it?—Yes, I saw Chinkoo's door open, and I then closed the window. I fastened it and went towards the other side, because I was afraid somebody might throw stones. I then peeped through a crevice in the door.

Did you stoop down to look through the crevice?—Yes, and also I saw while standing up. I saw wherever I could. I could not recognise any Mahomedans.

And among the Hindus you saw, you could identify only the first accused?—Yes.

He is employed in the Municipality?—Yes, I saw him in the Municipal chowkey for a year. He lived and worked in the same place.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said he did not recognise any Mahomedans, because he could not properly see to the right. There were Mahomedans, but he could not see them.

To the jury.—The crevice in the door through which I peeped was about half-an-inch wide.

Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon, Jamsetjee Hospital, was the next witness called. His deposition in the Police Court was read over to the jury by Mr. Lang. The cause of the deaths of the two men, in the witness's opinion, was fracture of the skull.

Bahadoor Badoola, a Mahomedan weaver, remembered the 12th August, on the afternoon of which day he went out about 3 p.m. on his wife representing to him that he would be killed, as the whole chawl was occupied by Hindus and Christians, and he was the only Mahomedan. Witness jumped over the wall to the other side, and was going by the morgue towards Grant Road. Near the Dawood Baug he saw Mussulmans throwing stones at the Hindus. That was near the 1st Street Camatteepoora, where Chinkoo's shop was situated. Witness stood by a wall at the corner of the street. The Mahomedans retreated into a lane, and they and the Hindus continued throwing stones at each other. Witness afterwards saw the second prisoner hit Chinkoo's door with a stick. The first, fourth, fifth and sixth prisoners also tried to force open the door. On the door being partly opened, the fifth accused cut a rope tied inside the door, and the door was forced open wholly. The five accused, who were armed with sticks, went into the shop. Many other Hindus were standing by the temple. A cry came from the shop "we are killed, we are killed." The Hindus afterwards raised a cry "the military are coming," and all ran way. Witness saw the accused coming out of the shop. He did not go into the shop, because he was afraid to do so. A month afterwards, the police came to make enquiries, and witness gave them certain information. He afterwards went to a saheb's bungalow and thence accompanied the police to the stables, where 30 or 40 persons were collected. Witness then pointed out the five accused, who were arrested by the police. Witness had known these men for a very long time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said he was afraid, and closed the doors and windows of his house.

And yet you went to the scene of the riot, where stones were being thrown?—I was at some distance.

How much distance?—About 50 feet off.

Why did you not run away if you were afraid?—Where was I to go, stones being pelted all round?

Mahomedans were standing where you were?—Yes. They stood where they were, and were throwing stones. Both the Hindoos and Mahomedans were throwing stones at each other. The Mussulmans did not run away. There were about 100 or 125 of them. I was nearer the Hindus than the Mahomedans. I was between the two.

And yet you considered it a safe place?—The stones did not come towards me.

The Judge: He was out of the fire—(a laugh)—and considered it a safer place.

Mr. Jardine: Could you not run away before you did.

Witness: No, I could not. I ran away when the others did on the military coming.

When did the stone-throwing cease? On the report being made that the military were coming.

Can you name some of the Mahomedans who were there?—Yes, Khodabux, Peerbux, Mahomedbux, (Laughter.)

Mr. Jardine: Not so fast. Name some of the Mahomedan rioters.

Witness: Rajab was one of them.

Did you point him out to the police?—No.

Or Khudabux, Peerbux, and the other Bux? No. They did not hit or murder anybody. Why should I point them out?

You know all the five men who entered the shop?—Yes. There were 200 or 300 Hindus in front of Chinkoo's shop and close by the temple and the banian tree. The road was full of them.

Can you identify any other Hindus except the prisoners? How many of the 200 do you know?—I know four or five others.

Why did you say you know them all?—I knew some. I knew the third accused by sight. I did not see him near the shop.

Had he been standing near the shop, you would have seen him?—I did not see him there. I will not tell a lie on any account. (Laughter.)

Did not the third accused cry out "the military are coming"?—I did not see him there.

Do you know the fourth prisoner?—Yes.

Do you know he has his right arm paralysed?—No, I do not know. I stayed with a friend, and went home the next day.

Re-examined.—I did not point out anybody else, because they did not hit anybody.

Were you asked to point out anybody but those connected with the deaths of Chinkoo and his son?—I was asked to state what I knew about the murders. As to persons throwing stones, I say they were thrown about like water. (A laugh.)

Sakina, a Mahomedan widow, a hawker of vegetable cakes, remembered seeing, on the 12th August, the six accused coming out of Chinkoo's shop. Two of them were armed with iron bars and the rest with sticks. She went into the shop with the police when they came. Both Chinkoo and his son were gasping. She went with the police to the Hospital. Witness knew the accused, who used to come to the buffalo stables.

At this stage the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Surg Lt-Col Bartholomeusz, Ahmedabad	* Sir B Simpson, London
* Mr and Mrs G McCorkell, ICS, Ahmedabad	Mrs S Hamer, do
* Capt F M Godrich, Bhavnagar	Mr S Djanikian, do
* Lieut Gunn, R N, Poona	Mr S Ashdjian, do
* Mr W N Fleming, Calcutta	* Major and Mrs Wilson, London
* Mr A S Chapman, Cawnpore	* Rev A Hogan, do
* Surg Col and Mrs McKay, Kamptee	* Rev P Gaynor, do
* Mr F G Simpson, Mohpuri, C P	* Rev T Burke, do
Mr A De Ginoux, Paris	* Rev J L Forde, do
Counte de Nattes, do	* Master Curley, do
Mr A L Marston,	Rev J Shiltidy, Surat
* Mr W Von Glehn, Delhi	Mr G N Cuddon, Rajcote
* Mr C Fetch, N-W P	Mr A D Best, Bellary
* Rev P Graham Sangli	Mr C Hodgson, Pen
* Rev T Tracy, Mainpuri	Mr P Williams, Liverpool
* Rev J Alexander, Allahabad	Mr W A J Sullivan, Madras
* Rev P Ennis, Madras	Mrs G McMum, Kirkee
* Rev B Delaney, Madras	* Lieut W Bailey
* Rev B Byrne, Madras	Mr R Hunter, Madras
* Mr H J Ennson, London	* Mr W B Wright, Delhi
* Mr J R Gondge, do	* Capt W Tindall, London
* Mr E M Couchman, do	* Mr A G Hudson, Poona
* Col and Mrs J A Stead do	Col Charles, Belgaum
* The Misses Stead, do	Mr and Mrs H Roden, Bombay
* Mrs Cornish, do	Capt and Mrs R Nicholson, I S C, Bombay
Mr and Mrs D Fitzgibbon, London	Mr F W Sweeny, do
* Major Mainwaring, do	Mr J Neilson, do
Col E Stace, CB, Kutch	Capt and Mrs Von Donop, Bombay
Mrs Stace, London	Mr R Roscoe do
Miss Stace, do	Mr C M Sykes, do
* Mr and Mrs E Davidson, London	Mr A R Maidment, do
Mr and Mrs F G Anderson, I C S, London	Mrs C H Cross, do
* Mr and Mrs A J Anderson, I C S, London	Mr and Mrs J G Hill, do
* Mrs T Tracy, do	Miss Collins, do
* Mrs J Alexanders, do	Mr R Ehlers, do
* Mrs P Graham, do	Mr C Anderson, Jr, do
* Rev and Mrs A Kelso, London	Mr C W Carson, do
* Mrs Farquhar, do	Mr H Corfield, do
* Mr A E Orr, do	Mr J H Robinson, do
* Miss Brown, do	Mr H B Smith, do
* Miss Symes, do	Mr M M Baig, ICS, do
* Miss E Winter, MD, do	Mr G Munshee, BL, do
* Mrs M A Clarke, do	Mr C Nesbitt, do
	Mr N Mitchell, do
	Mr Midgley, R N, do
	Mr H Schwer, do
	Mr S Kiddle, do
	*Mr C Bickerton, do
	Mr T Anderson, RIM, do
	*Mr A E Goll, do
	Mr J J Gusdar, B L, do

Residents left during the week marked thus (*).

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

AT Tuesday's meeting of the Opium Commission, Mr. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, was examined. He explained that the reduction in this year's sales of opium was entirely due to short supplies, consequent on bad crops. The quantity to be sold this year was 43,000 chests, whereas formerly it used to be 54,000 chests. It depended entirely on the crops whether that reduction would pe maintained. If the crops were good this year the Government would sell more next year. The witness was examined at great length by various members of the Commission on different points connected with the general policy of Government as regards opium. He also put in a despatch, dated October 1st, 1881, enclosing the report of an interview between Major Baring and Mahkie Tchong, Secretary to the Imperial Commission, Pekin, who was sent to India to negotiate with the Government on the opium question. The general idea of the proposal then made by the Chinese Government was, that the Government of India should supply the whole of the opium required by China to the Chinese Government direct; that the latter should engage on their own part to pay a fixed sum for a certain term of years, say 30, 40, or 50 years; and that the amount to be paid should gradually decrease. To that communication Major Baring stated that he was unable to express any definite opinion, without being informed in greater detail of the precise nature of the proposal of the Chinese Government. Major Baring went on to say: "I endeavoured to find out whether the true aim of the Chinese Government was really to suppress the use of opium, or merely to obtain a larger revenue than at present. I could not elicit anything very definite on this point. Mahkie Tchong explained to me that there were two parties in China, one of which was desirous of stopping the growth of native poppy, and deriving as large a revenue as possible from the importation of the foreign drug; whilst the other was in favour of encouraging the use of the native drug with a view to rendering China independent of Indian opium. The impression, however, he left on my mind was, that the Chinese Government attaches very considerable importance to opium revenue, and is by no means inclined to abandon it."

Surgeon-Colonel Lethbridge was the next witness. In the course of his evidence he said:—"I first came in contact with men who took opium as a regular stimulant when I was Surgeon of the 15th Sikhs. The regiment had recently returned from active service in China, and I was at first disposed to think the men might have contracted the habit in that country. It was not long, however, before I learnt that cis-Sutlej Sikhs, from among whom this regiment was exclusively recruited, were many of them habitual opium-eaters. On this point I speak from experience gained by a residence in Ferozepore, Rupar, Karnal and Lahore. In the 15th Sikhs in 1868, the native officers and older soldiers appeared to use the drug more freely than the younger men. A large proportion of sepoys admitted to hospital brought their little boxes of opium with them. It was never hinted in those days that it was a disgraceful thing for a Sikh to take opium, or that a regiment in which such a large proportion of native officers and men were opium-eaters had its efficiency in any way injuriously affected by the use of this drug. On the contrary, this regiment has always held an honoured place in the army of India, and has, perhaps, been more frequently employed on active service than any other. In cantonments the men were particularly well-behaved, and on active service, in such campaigns as those of Afghanistan and the Soudan, they have distinguished themselves by their courage and endurance." The witness said that as an expert in jail administration he had seen a vast number of prisoners who had acquired the opium habit. Their gentleness and good behaviour compared very favourably with the general character of those addicted to alcohol and *ganja* in excess. He usually gave no opium to prisoners, but in cases where they came from malarious tracts, where opium-eating was common among the free population, he found it impossible to enforce the rules of complete prohibition on admission. He added:—"As to the therapeutic uses of opium in the treatment of disease of malarious origin, I can only say that, in my experience, medical officers in charge of jails in the more unhealthy districts of Bengal have been accustomed to use the various preparations of this drug in very considerable quantities, and I know this to be the case not only from my personal observations in jail hospitals which I have inspected, but from the checking and watching of indents for medicines required for the treatment of prisoners in jails." Witness stated it as his deliberate opinion, after an experience of the criminal classes extending over a quarter-of-a-century, that the opium habit in this country is not to any appreciable extent a direct cause of crime, and that its effect in this direction is not to be compared with the recognised evils that result from the abuse of alcohol both in England and in India. He said also:—"During 19 years I have been head of a department with a large staff of subordinates under me I cannot recall a single instance in which a subordinate was discharged for unfitness due to the excessive use of opium. I need hardly add that in this period hundreds have been discharged for incapacity, brought on by the abuse of alcohol. In my present appointment, which requires me to visit Hyderabad and the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, I have had many opportunities of discussing this question with well-informed Indian gentlemen and durbar officials. The deliberate conclusion at which I have arrived in this matter is, that any attempt to interfere with the rights of Native States, and the privileges of their subjects in regard to the growth, sale, or consumption of opium, will result in the gravest complications, and in serious danger to the stability of the Empire."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Graham, Lt and Qrmr, Madras, 21st Hussars, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 8.

Newnham, Capt. 10th Bo L I, on furlough, from Mhow.
Lincoln, Capt. Bo, D A C Genl, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th December, 1893.

1. Parade for to-day.—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway Bridge opposite Byculla Police Station, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, for 10-inch R M L gun drill. Dress.—Drill order *with* arms.

2. The following notice is published for information:—"A general meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Wednesday next the 13th instant at 6 p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and Officers for the season and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward by the Presiding Officer."

3. The following gentleman has joined the Corps as an Honorary Member:—Mr G B Harman.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th December, 1893.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day, Saturday, the 9th inst at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid: Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram car to-day, Saturday, the 9th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School:—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5 p.m. In the compound of the St. Peters Boy's School, Mazagon.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 3332 Vol E Chislett, No 3333 Vol G Charde, and No 3334 Vol H Rotchell to "A" Company; No 3328 Vol A A Lowe No 3329 Vol H F Duckworth, No 3330 Vol J A Colkers, No 3331 Vol A Warker to "B" Company; and No 3335 Vol G I Murzello to "E" Company.

4. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 13th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Exellency the Governor. Captain S Tomlinson, Lieut H R H Wilkinson and Lieut R Snell will be the officers, of the Guard. Dress, khaki, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

5. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Head-Quarters Bombay Volunteer Artillery, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 6 p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and officers for the year and to consider such matters as may be laid before the Council by the President.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily (Sunday excepted) for drill under the Sergt Instructor.

2. The squadron will parade at the back of the Marine Lines on Thursday the 14th instant at 6-45 a.m. Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

16th Bengal Cavalry Major A De V Alexander, Second-in Command, to be Commandant, vice Halliday, vacated.

Capt V M Stockley, Squadron Commander, to be Second in-Command, vice Alexander.

Capt H F Waldron, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Stockley.

Captain L J Hawell, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Waldron.

Capt G A Cookson, Sduadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub protem, vice Howell, and to remain seconded whilst employed under the Foreign Department.

Capt C Griffiths, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem, vice Cookson.

2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles—Capt P M Carnegy, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Drury removed.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to approve of the following appointments:—

Surgeon-Captain C E Nichols, M B, Army Medical Staff, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Cantonment General Hospital, Bareilly.

On vacating the command of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, Colonel G T Halliday is permitted to reside at Simla.

The undermentioned officer has completed the practical course of instruction prescribed for graduates of the Staff Collage:

Captain O B S F Shore, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in the Parvatiya (Colloquial) language at Debra Dun on.

Lieutenant W R Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, Adjutant Viceroy's Body Guard.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in the Parvatiya (Colloquial) language at Almora on the 25th October 1893:—

Lieutenant G W M West, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.—Captain C H I Hopkins, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence—

31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E S Cooper, for sixty days to Bombay, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Mr. Burns will have to speak more slowly if he is ever to be properly reported in the House of Commons. He is not the only sinner. Mr. Asquith has quickened up of late into a tremendously rapid speaker; Mr. Fowler goes a great deal too fast; and Mr. Sydney Buxton could only be taken down by a reporter who had borrowed the chariot of Phaethon.

SHIPPING INT[ELLIGENCE]

THE s s Ashdown, 1854 tons, [...] son, cleared yesterday, for Genoa [...] a general cargo.

THE s s Haxby, 2252 tons, Ca[ptain ...] yesterday, for Dunkirk, with [...] deck passengers.

THE s s Taif 878 tons, Captain [...] yesterday, for Mauritius, with a [...] 45 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,468 [...] W L Stewart, will sail to-day for C[...] coast ports, with a general cargo and 25 [...] sengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co s s Calde[r ...] tons, Captain T W Lockyer, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and two de[ck] passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1468 tons, Captain A S Houston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (12th November via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2218 tons, Captain G Read, will sail to-day, for Marseilles, and Liverpool with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs J H Charnand and Mr C T Ducat as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Hudson and Mr Panett as cabin and 95 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Kolpino, 1548 tons, Captain P L Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, 24th October, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 12 horses, and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Cos. s.s. Chanda, 1304 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo 18 cases opium, 140 horses and the following passengers:—Messrs Sayed Rajah Effendi Abdulla bin Selaman, Abdul Ghanny, Abdul Aziz Ebasker, A Aziz bin zetin, Mahomed Sayed Mahomedally Hassunbhoy Vallie Miss Murray, Miss Nonan and 69 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Culna (s)	Houston	Calcutta, Nov. 12.
	Kolpino (s)	Smith	Hull via Karachi.
	Chunda (s)	Gillett	Busreh, Nov. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kilwa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.
	Haxby (s)	Browa	Dunkirk.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius.
	Calder (s)	Lockyer	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Armenia. Read, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Kangra, Stewart, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Ashdown, Hutchinson, for London, &c.
„ Mecca, Skinner for Persian Gulf.
„ Maria Valerie, Costanzo, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kolpino for Hull, &c.
„ Assyria for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Teheran for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Monroe s—3 cases confectionery, M Castoorchand; 201 cases whisky, 10 cases liqueur and 6 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 51 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 100 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.
Armenia s—19 bales writing papers, M S Joshi.
Persia s—3 cases whisky, J P Cornforth.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—250 drums, caustic soda, Rogers and Co; 5 cases confectionery, P Bhogabhoy.
City of Khios s—2 hogsheads port wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Canton s—14 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Shannon s—1 hogshead brandy, 50 cases whisky, and 50 cases ale, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—3 cases, confectionery, K Abdool Hassam.
Amara s—30 cases biscuits, A M Kikabhoy; 25 cases currants Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 93 cases provisions, A H G Hoosein; 23 cases oilmenstores, T Akbarally; 11 cases confectionery, H Mahomedally; 3 cases printing ink, K A Hoosein; 4 cases printing ink, K Shrikrishnadas.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Oriental s—1 butt sherry, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels (s)—5 cases writing papers, F Turulally.
Rheinfels (s)—3 cases confectionery, A M Sodder.
Arrago (s)—5 cases eau de cologne, K. Odhowjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator (s)—13 cases printing papers, C A Rahim Bros. 7 cases writing papers, H Abdoolally 5 cases printed books, A A A Bason.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon (s)—3 hogs heads claret Phiboo and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Lockshey Hall (s)—25 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D. Baldnino s—4 cases medicine V Bhica and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Baldnino s—25 cases virmouth, Treacher and Co; 30 cases virmouth, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BATOUM.

Blue Cross s—16,000 cases kerosine oil, B M H A Reman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—28 bales wool, Pragjee Dayall, 44 bales wool, T Chimandas; 2 bales wool, J Curra; 21 bales wool, N Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—8 bales skins, Beier and Katez; 2 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co; 35 cwts peacock-feathers, C Sorabjee; 1,250 cwts wheat, bran, V J Thanvi; 118 cwts gum, K Shuriff and Co.
Ashdown s—22 bales hides, M Shapoorjee and Co; 77 cwts gum, 253 lbs nutmeg, Shamjee Thakersee; 135 cwts olibanum, 375 cwts myrabollams, S Runchordas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
St Giles s—8,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,900 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts teelseed, and 1,505 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 320 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haxby s—11 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 499 cwts poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 3,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 369 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama (s)—1,000 cwts mowra seed, and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts linseed, John Fadhiri 2 pots rosa oil, K. K. Patel.
Armenia (s)—2373 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Ashdown (s)—200 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co.; 3,500 cwts linseed, and 400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
D. Baldnino (s)—cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie (s)—110 bales cotton Glade and Co.; 340 lbs tea, J Newberg.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura (s)—118 cwts sandalwood and 140 cwts cloves, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 218 cwts raisins, 45 cwts kismiss, M. Dawoodbhoy; 189 cwts olibanum, 55 cwts jurdaloo, 89 cwts goagul, 256 cwts raisins, 90 cwt kismiss, and 150 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Evoo.
Hiroshima Maru (s) 114 bales twist Tata and Sons.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·162	Calm	...	76·1	53·1	80	...	0·39	+0·32
Agra	30·181	N W	2	77·1	52·6	81	...	0·54	+0·54
Cawnpore	30·182	Calm	1	77·0	52·0	88	...	0·31	...
Allahabad	30·156	N W	1	78·5	53·4	89	...	0·61	+0·44
Jhansi	30·193	Calm	1	78·9	55·2	72	...	1·07	+0·98
Jacobabad	30·179	Calm	4	78·4	41·1	60	...	...	...
Karachi	30·172	N E	9	83·5	55·0	48	...	0·02	+0·02
Jeypore	30·210	Calm	1	79·0	49·7	77	...	2·40	+2·32
Ajmere	30·254	N W	1	74·4	46·3	82	...	1·86	+1·79
Deesa	30·155	N E	9	84·6	55·9	66	...	1·55	+1·47
Ahmedabad	30·118	E N E	3	85·2	61·6	60	...	1·73	...
Bhuj	30·138	Calm	8	83·4	57·0	45	...	0·27	+0·27
Rajkot	30·135	N	5	84·4	55·0	63	...	1·54	+1·19
Veraval	30·088	N N E	5	87·7	65·2	51	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·204	E	4	77·7	55·8	63	...	2·41	+2·31
Indore	30·176	Calm	1	79·0	52·1	81	...	2·76	+2·37
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·208	Calm	1	79·0	50·9	88	...	1·94	+1·42
Hoshangabad	30·155	N E	2	77·8	54·7	77	...	5·01	+1·80
Khandwa	30·154	N E	8	84·2	53·6	74	...	0·67	+0·27
Raipur	30·170	N N E	1	78·7	56·8	70	...	0·39	+0·01
Nagpur	30·176	N N E	3	79·4	56·2	65	...	2·96	+2·15
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	30·161	E	4	81·0	52·1	72	...	2·11	+1·26
Surat	30·099	N E	[illegible]	87·0	61·0	69	...	0·47	+0·28
Malegaon	30·158	W N W	2	85·4	53·0	59	...	1·30	+0·34
Bombay	30·064	E N E	9	85·9	70·1	76	...	1·63	+·05
Poona	30·148	E	4	83·6	53·4	56	...	2·03	+0·76
Aurangabad	30·166	N N E	4	82·8	54·6	70	...	2·18	...
Sholapur	30·133	E	8	83·7	57·1	56	...	0·29	—0·69
Ratnagiri	30·047	E S E	6	91·4	68·9	40	...	0·21	—0·31
Belgaum	30·100	E S E	1	80·3	55·9	61	...	4·96	+5·10
Goa	30·063	N E	10	88·1	69·3	71	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·050	N E	2	88·3	69·1	79	...	2·78	—0·09
Mangalore	30·015	E	2	89·3	70·4	61	...	3·29	—0·24
Calicut	30·009	E N E	8	87·8	72·1	81	...	5·68	—0·[illegible]
Cochin	30·014	N E	M	88·8	73·1	80	...	5·95	—2·19
Bangalore	30·139	E N E	5	77·2	58·9	84	...	3·05	—0·31
Secunderabad	30·159	Calm	4	80·2	57·1	76	...	3·71	+1·79
Masulipatam	30·098	N	4	83·1	67·1	79	...	17·81	+10·17
Bellary	30·134	N E	2	84·0	59·0	75	...	1·36	—1·01
Cuddapah	30·119	S S W	...	86·0	64·4	59	...	8·14	+2·78
Madras	30·075	N N W	13	84·2	71·1	77	...	21·23	+2·20
Coimbatore	30·101	E	3	83·9	66·7	90	...	10·91	+6·30
Trichinopoly	30·061	N N E	4	86·5	71·4	73	...	13·48	+7·11
Negapatam	30·036	N N W	8	80·9	70·7	83	0·55	33·07	+11·94
Colombo	30·015	N N E	7	85·5	71·0	67	0·35	20·51	+5·45
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. The distribution remains unaltered and the gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is 4° below the normal at Ajmere and the minimum from 4° to 6° in excess in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India and at Jabalpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Bangalore, Coimbatore and Negapatam. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam. The winds on the Coromandel Coast continue to be cyclonic and although this indicates squally unsettled weather conditions to the south-eastwards, of Madras in the Bay, the barometric observations do not show the existence of a low pressure area there. Hence it is probable that the weather is only slightly unsettled off the South Coromandel Coast. No rain is likely in the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 8.

Friday's observations indicate the pressure changes to continue small, and the distribution is unaltered. Readings are decreasing from high pressure areas in the North-West Punjab and North-East Assam to low pressure area in Malabar and Ceylon. Calms prevail in the Punjab, the Gangetic Plain and Upper Burma; elsewhere the general direction of the wind is between north and east except in the Carnatic, where it is north-north-westerly. The mean temperature in Burma is six degrees; in Bengal, Assam, Sind, and Rajputana one degree, Madras, half-a-degree; and below the normal in other provinces. There is a slight excess in Chittagong. Colombo and Negapatam report light showers, but no other rainfall has been registered. The weather is little changed and fairly normal.

...IAL SHORT ...ERTISEMENTS.

...e Advertisements is as follows:—Not ... Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No ...ments are admitted under this Scale.

...AS MUSIC.—Mirth! Merry-Making!! ...Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a ...ment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is ...ed at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low ...ce as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the ...urrent month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ...ERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

TENTS of VARIOUS kinds FOR HIRE. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Bichobas, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM. —New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Younghusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 36, 24, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church, Gate Street, Fort, and 24, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

PAPER LAMP SHADES in the Prettiest Designs and Loveliest Tints for all kinds of Lamps, from 8 As. to Rs. 2.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

'XMAS PRESENTS! 'XMAS PRESENTS!! A splendid Selection of Silver Plated Ware, most suitable for 'Xmas, Wedding, Birthday and New Year Presents. Inspection respectfully Invited.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. F. Darling's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Marble Clock, &c., at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis' Furniture, Rose's Piano, &c., at Waudby Road, Esplanade, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Esplanade, Bombay. Ready for 'Xmas and New Year Presents to Friends at Home.

WANTED, a Strong and Stylish DOG-CART, English or Country. Apply, stating description and price, to "H. S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, Tenders for a large number of EMPTY CASES (machinery), Various Sizes. Address MANAGER, Jacob Sassoon Mills, Parel.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B.," care of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.— Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.— Fondants, per lb. Rs. 2; Strawberries per lb. Rs. 2; Cocoanuts, per lb. Re. 1-8; Acid Drops of Assorted Flavour, per lb. Re. 1.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Xmas List Free on Application.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—Is now OPEN. It is the most Comfortable and by far the Best Situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—On a most central and in beautifully sheltered position. Accommodation, appointments, cuisne, and wines unsurpassed. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, [illegible] Pathar, Lohagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL Nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most Pleasantly situated. It has the largest Accommodation. NOT CLOSE to Native Hotels and Bazaars.

[illegible] LIFE [illegible] OF INDIA.—[illegible] Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low, Profits large.—OFFICE Esplanade Road Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BOOTH'S PORTLAND CEMENT, [illegible] at Rs. 7 per Cask. Apply WILLIAM WATSON and Co. Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.— Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

FINE QUALITY Black Spun SILK, ½ Hose Embroidered Colors, for Evening Dress, Rs. 3-12 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs, FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

LACKING encouragement from the governing markets on the other side, business in Produce here has continued to be very quiet, not to say dull, in all its branches, and, with the Christmas and New year holidays in view, it is not probable that improvement will take place until the turn of the year. Transactions in Cotton, in presence of the state of the Liverpool and New York markets, have been upon a small scale both for exporters' and and local spinners' account, at some reduction in rates; while Wheat has remained dull, and Seeds, though generally steady, have been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers. Exchange became steadier during the week, and a portion of the previous decline was recovered, but to-day the market has been weaker again, and rates closed 1-32d. lower for Bank Bills than on last Friday evening, though the same for Credits. Money remains very easy. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours. There has been no change in rates of Freight; holders of tonnage are steady, but for near shipment, the market remains weak, and cargo scarce. Stimulated by a good demand from the districts, a considerable business has again been done in Manchester Goods, prices being well maintained in view of limited supplies.

MONEY.—The excess of funds, laid down here through channels competing with Indian Council drawings, to meet the present requirements of a lagging export trade, and further swelled from other sources, was again indicated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, though to a less extent than was disclosed by the two previous Returns. In the one under notice, the increase shown in the Bank's Cash Balance at 340¼ lakhs, was 15¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 45¾ lakhs, and 50¼ lakhs, respectively, in the two weeks preceding; while the falling off in the trade demand for Money, acccording to the the Bank's figures, was 22¾ lakhs, against 46¼ lakhs, and 48¼ lakhs in the same comparison. The addition to Private Deposits in the period now under review was very much less than in the two previous weeks; but on the other hand, Bills Discounted showed a larger decrease than in the two weeks preceding; while in the position of Loans there had been virtually no change. There was a material diminution last week in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office; but this was partly counterbalanced by an addition at the branches. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent., no change having been made this week.

EXCHANGE, as usual on a mail-day, was quiet, with but little doing either way, last Saturday. Rates opened weak, and as they closed on the previous evening, say at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a few of the latter having been placed for near delivery; but no enquiry was apparent for Bank remittance. On Monday the market opened again with a quiet feeling at Saturday's rates. A good number of Merchant's Bills were offered at the lower rate of 1s. 3 9-32d., without, however, finding buyers; and, before the close, a moderate amount was placed at 1s. 3 5-16d. for next year's delivery; also of Bank Telegraphic, for February-March-April transfer, at 1s. 3 5-32d., and 1s. 3 5-32d. for ready Demand. On Tuesday the tone was steadier at opening, at 1s. 3 1-8d., and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 3 5-16d., for three months' sight Credits, for December delivery, and 1s. 11 3-32d. later, and a fair amount of the latter was placed at these quotations, for several deliveries. For Bank remittance, though 1s. 3 5-32d. for December-January, and 1s. 3 3-16d., for Telegraphic, for February-March transfer was obtainable, no enquiry was felt in this direction, and the market closed firm. Rates ruled quiet but steady throughout the following day, at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Telegraphic for next year's transfer. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 3 11-32d. for December delivery, and 1s. 3 3-8d. for next year, a few Bills, however, having been placed for January at the former rate; but the business passing was very limited both ways. The market was quiet again yesterday at Wednesday's closing rates; a few Merchants' Bills having been placed at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and in the absence of any considerable demand for Bank remittance at the quotations current, these remained firm. This morning, the market opened with an easier feeling, at 1s. 3 1-8d. to 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32 to 3-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and forward; but very few Merchants Bills coming out, the rate in the afternoon became 1s. 3 5-16d. for Credits for December delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. further on. The demand for Bank remittance, as usual in a dull market, was again more brisk, until, at the close, the best rate obtainable for Telegraphic or Demand was 1s. 3 1-8d. this year, and 1-32d. higher, forward. Export Bills still remain scarce both here and in Calcutta, and, Cotton picking having been retarded by late rains, it will take a long time before the market can absorb proceeds of the late heavy purchases of Silver. Meantime the market closes weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 3⅛d.
Do. Telegraphic			1s. 3⅛d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 3 3-16d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 7-16d.
Documents	3 months' sight		1s. 3 11-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 15-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight		161
Do.	6	do.	162

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm last Saturday at the previous evening's rates for Fours, and an advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. was soon established, 105 3-16 having been quoted for Money, while business was booked for Account at 104⅞ in the first instance, and subsequently at 105 to 105⅛, the market closing firm at 105⅛ for cash, and 105⅛ for the early January account; while the price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 99. On Monday, the rate for Fours for Account opened at 105 1/8, and gradually declined to 105; but rallied again 1-16 per cent., closing steady at 105 1/8 for cash, and 105 for the next settlement at the beginning of January; with the new 3½ per cent. Loan quoted at 98⅞ to ⅞. Rates for Fours opened on Tuesday at 105 3-16 for Fours for Money, and 105 for Account, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. in these rates was established in a firm market, closing quotations having been 105¼ for cash, and 105 1-16 for the early January settlement. The price of the new 3½ per Cents recovered to 98¾. On the following day the market open steady at 105¼ to 5-16 for Money, and 105 1/8 to 3-16 for Account, and business was subsequently booked for the settlement at 103 3-16. The feeling remained firm at 105 3/8, and 105 3-16, in the two positions, respectively, until near the close on Wednesday, when rates left off 1-16 per cent. lower at 105 5-16 for cash, and 105⅛ for the early January account. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 99. Yesterday, the market was steady all day at 105 5-16 for Fours for cash, and 105 1/8 for the next account, these having also been the closing rates. The price of the new 3½ per cent. loan receded to 98⅞. To-day the same rates have been maintained both for Money and Account, though in a dull and weak market closing quotations for Fours being still 105 5/16 and 105 1/8, respectively; and 98 7/8 the final rate for the new 3½ per cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is one per cent. higher at 119; Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 103.

SHARES have been quiet in tone; but on several days there has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip resulting, in the majority of cases, in seller's favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note this evening an advance of Rs. 35 of Central India Mill shares; of Rs. 25 each in Morarji Gokuldas, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 20 each in Coorla, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, David, Jevraz Balloo, Ripon, and Sholapore; of Rs. 6 in Leopold; of Re. 1½ in Mazagon; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, Dhun have declined Rs. 75; Framji Petit, and Indian Manufacturing, Rs, 15 each; Alliance, City of Bombay, and Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 10 each; and Howard and Bullough Rs. 5. In Press Shares, Volkarts advanced Rs. 35; English, Rs. 7½; and Colaba Rs. 5, whila East India have declined Bs. 25; and Mofussil Rs. 7½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others; Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 10 higher; Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 2; Marcks and Co. are Rs. 2 higher; Port Canning are Rs. 7½ higher, Soundy and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. In Banks, the Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 12½; and those of the Bank of Bengal Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A good demand continues to be felt for staple *Grey Goods*, and prices are supported by the free purchases of up-country buyers, and the paucity of supplies, the orders from the mofussil having been upon a very liberal scale. Dealers, however, in view of the renewed downward movement in Cotton at the ruling markets for that staple, have been open to accept current rates. For *Bleached Dyed Turkey Red* and *Printed* Goods, there has been a good enquiry throughout the week at fully previous rates. Narrow widths of *Locally made Goods* are scarcer than they were last week, and prices are very well supported. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week are estimated at 6,000 packages; and of *Local Goods*, at about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, only a small business having been reported during the week, but our quotations show no change from last Friday's. About 13,000 bales of *Bombay Spinnings* changed hands in the China market during the fortnight ending on last Monday; and things here are much the same as before. Spinners are selling, and buyers are operating freely, at current rates. Stocks are the same as before; and prices on the previous level. The Sales for the week have been about 5,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No. 6s Mule	As.	4¼ to	4 5/8	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,,	4 5-8	,, 4¾	,,
,,	,, 10s	,,	4 7-8	,, 5 1-8	,,
,,	,, 12s	,,	5	,, 5¼	,,
,,	,, 16s	,,	5 5-8	,, 5 7/8	,,
,,	,, 20s	,,	5 7/8	,, 6¼	,,
,,	,, 24s	,,	6¼	,, 6 5-8	,,
,,	,, 30s	,,	6½	,, 7¼	,,
,,	,, 40s	,,	8	,, 8¼	,,

METALS.—There has been a moderate demand for *Copper*, and in sympathy with the advance on the other side, prices here have advanced 12 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm at an advance of Re. 1 per cwt. a large business having been reported. *Iron* has been taken to only a moderate extent; but the market is steady at previous rates.

COAL is strong and advancing. Very few steamers are coming as December shipment and the cargoes are selling at very high rates, say, December-January Powell's at Rs. 20, and Davison's at Rs. 17 3-4 per ton; January-February Powell's at Rs. 18¼ and Davison's at Rs. 16¾ per ton; and February-March Powell's at Rs. 18, and Davison's at Rs. 16½ per ton.

Owing to the present high prices of English coal mill-owners are freely using the Bengal and Japanese mineral instead, these being very cheap, and can be had at Rs. 12¾ and Rs. 14 per ton, respectively.

We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	(nil)
West Do.	,,	18½ per ton.
Australian	,,	(nil)
Cardiff	,,	22½

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Following the course of the Liverpool and New York markets, this staple has been very quiet since the date of our last report, business, both for export and on account of local spinners having been upon a small scale, while prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on several days. The business credited to exporters is estimated at about 3,500 bales, consisting principally of purchases of ready new Oomrawuttee descriptions and Bengals, and old Bhownugger, and contracts for Dharwar of the new crop, for May delivery; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales in all, mainly old Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, and Compta, and ready new Oomra kinds. The market closed this evening quiet, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the week have been 20,500 bales, compared with 13,470 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 20,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton this season now show an increase of 5,500 bales as against those in the same time in 1892.

According to the official telegrams received on Monday morning from the districts all signs of rain had disappeared from the Cotton area, and the weather since the middle of last week had remained bright and seasonable. Arrivals of Cotton in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, where picking was general, were upon a small scale, but will, doubtless, increase now that the weather is settled again; in the Broach and Dhellera circles the plants were flourishing and showing bolls; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle they were in flower.

Monday's favourable advices from the districts were confirmed by the telegrams to hand yesterday, the weather in all the Cotton circles having remained bright and seasonable.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpsessed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Dhollera Fine		,,	185—3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	185—3 19-32d.
Do. Good		,,	177—3 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,		,,	170—3 5-16d.
Oomrawuttee	,,	,,	183—3 19-32d.
B G Dharwar Good		,,	184—3 19-32d.
Westerns	,,	,,	176—3 7-16d.
New—			
Bengal Fine (January)		,,	186—3 5-8d.
Do. F. G.	,,	,,	169—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	,,	,,	159—3 1-8d.
Khandeish F G	,,	,,	180—3 ½d.
Broach Fine (March)		,,	220—4 9-32d.
Do. Good	,,	,,	216—4 3-16d.
Belatee, Fine (January)		,,	188—3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	178—3 15-32d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	22,500	14,000
Berar	15,000	11,500
Khandeish	20,000	26,000
Hinganghat	500	1,000
	58,000	52,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	23,653	25,883	5,686
From 1st Jan. to 7th December	1,644,270	1,704,595	1,885,176
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	3,142	3,383	1,676
From 1st Jan. to 7th December.	818,600	919,098	1,015,564
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	655	1,764	1,537
From 1st Jan. to 7th December.	156,175	161,340	155,003

WHEAT.—This market has been quiet when not actually dull throughout the week, only a small export business having been done from day to day, and prices have given way slightly. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	14	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	3	12	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3	13	6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	10	3	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4	2	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	11	0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3	9	0	,,

SEEDS have been steady, with a moderate business passing for shippers' account. The price of *Linseed* has latterly advanced a little, but in other descriptions there has been no movement to speak of. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-6 to 7-13-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	,, 6-10-0 to 6-12-0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore.	,, 6-5-0 to 6-8-0 ,,
Do. Red do. ...	,, 6-1-0 to 6-3-0 ,,
Gingelly, White	,, 41-0-0 to 41-8-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	,, 39-0-0 to 40-0-0 ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	154,514	155,995	437,154
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	6,542,217	10,035,551	14,843,118
Linseed for the Week	58,293	46,108	45,588.
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	4,237,175	3,811,226	4,719,454
Rapeseed for the Week	13,192	31,139	3,766
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	4,239,838	1,800,133	1,434,252
Gingellyseed for the Week	96,062	85,577	58,483
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	1,449,905	1,269,479	1,168,221

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	83,500	83,700	254,520
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	4,844,544	9,095,379	12,646,952
Linseed for the Week	64,157	69,753	31,677
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	4,115,282	3,635,686	4,566,568
Rapeseed for the Week	45,570	62,787	13,854
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	4,127,799	1,667,704	1,431,830
Gingellyseed for the week.	27,272	3,000	3,214
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th December	1,326,119	1,058,665	1,079,078

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 7.

10 p.m.	76·0

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

8 a.m.	71·8
10 a.m.	76·9
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	83·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHORT—December 4, at Dindigul, the wife of John Short, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—December 4 at Royaporum, Madras, the wife of R W Thompson, of a son, still-born.

TEASDALE—December 2, at Saharanpur, the wife of Mr Thomas Whigham Teasdale, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARBRY—D'ROZARIO—November 29, at Christ's Church Mussoorie, by the Rev Oscar D Watkins, Robert George Carbry, Contractor, to Henrietta Eleanor D'Rozario, fourth daughter of the late Gilbert, D'Rozario of Hoshiarpur.

WHITE—EDMONDSTON—November 4, at Wellesley Square Free Church, Calcutta, by the Rev D Reid, B D, the Rev W E White, B A. South Sylhet, to Mary Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Rev John Edmondston, Minister of the Free Church, Ashkirk Scotland.

DEATHS.

BROOKS—November 29, at Cawnpore, of apoplexy, Sophia Louisa, the dearly loved wife of Thomas Edward Brooks, aged 52 years.

O'BRIEN—November 28, at Dharmsala, Punjab, from a fall from his horse, Edward O'Brien, B C S, Deputy Commissioner, aged 53.

THOMPSON—December 5, at Rayaporum, Madras, Ada Helen Maude, the beloved wife of R W Thompson, aged 33 years and 5 months,

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893.

THE latest development of the principle o Local Self-Government is to be found in the far-reaching provisions of the Parish Councils Bill, which, before many days are past, will take its place on the Statute Book, with the concurrence, more or less sincere, of both the political parties. The measure was introduced by Mr. H. Fowler on the 21st of March last, and the second reading was not moved till the Autumn Sittings, on the 7th of November. In a speech of studied moderation, Mr. Fowler explained the objects of the Bill and invited the co-operation of the Conservatives, assuring them that the Government had no desire to interfere with the Church of England or other denomination or schools or trench in any way on ecclesiastical ground. Any amendments necessary to make that intention clear, he pledged the Government to accept. There are thirteen thousand rural parishes in England, of which six thousand have a population under three hundred. It is proposed to give to each parish or group of parishes with a population of not less than three hundred a Council, and to allow every parish of whatever size to have its parish meeting. The powers entrusted to the Parish Councils are very wide, although Mr. Balfour, while approving of the measure generally, complained that the powers delegated to the Councils are not numerous enough. The powers actually given are all the powers, duties, and liabilities of the present parish vestry, with some small exceptions; the powers, duties, and liabilities of Church wardens and overseers, except those appertaining in the case of the former to ecclesiastical matters; the power of moving the District Council with regard to allotments and setting in motion the machinery by which allotments can be obtained and held; the power of adopting the Lighting and Watching Act, the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, the Burial Acts, Public Improvements Acts, and the Public Libraries Act. In addition the Parish Council may provide and acquire buildings for public offices, meetings, and other purposes, provide and acquire land for such buildings, and for recreation grounds and public walks, exercising over them Municipal authority. It will control the water-supply, and deal with pools or ditches prejudicial to health; acquire rights of way, hold gifts of property for the benefit of parish. Power is also given to purchase land by agreement or compulsorily if supported by the District Councils, which the Bill will also establish. As regards finance the Councils may raise a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound. This limitation is more nominal than real, for with the approval of the Parish Meeting and with that of the District or County Council any further expense may be incurred, and is thereafter excluded from reconsideration. By this singular provision the Parish Council is saved from the danger of succumbing to second thoughts. Once the expenditure is agreed to, it will be past recall.

The borrowing powers of the Parish Council will enable loans to be raised (1) for the purchase of land; (2) for work done under any of the above Acts, or for any permanent work which ought to be spread over a series of years. These loans can only be borrowed subject to the consent of the District Council and the Local Government Board. The latter may exercise a wise discretion and withhold consent when the proposed expenditure is not such as prudence would sanction. But there is no particular ground for supposing that the new District Councils will be—in their earlier years at least—under the especial guidance of the goddess Minerva. Many, if not most, of the Municipalities in England have crippled their finances and endangered their prosperity by borrowing in excess of the resources available for payment of interest and principal. The Parish Councils will be constituted chiefly, if not wholly, of men who have had no experience of the management of public or, indeed, of any business. However, the educative value of the machinery of self-government cannot now be contested. It is a principle which all Governments are determined to regard as settled once for all, and perhaps with good reason. All the same, it is not without misgiving that prudent people will see eight to ten thousand bodies called into existence and entrusted with large powers of taxation and borrowing under limitations which may not prove sufficient to save them from the consequences of their ignorance of the value of money. The number of the County Councils called into existence in 1888 was fifty-seven, a number not too large to escape public observation, and the effective control of a vigilant Local Government Board. It is yet to be seen whether some eight or ten thousand Councils, many of the members of which will be unable to read or write, can profit by the discipline of public criticism, and be restrained when going astray by an overworked and bewildered Board, sitting in Westminster. The new Councils will be the administrative bodies of the Parishes—Vestries with vastly enlarged powers. Sanitation will be in their hands; they may acquire land and allot it; they will have a voice in the administration of the local schools; it will be their duty to open up roads and walks; to fill in ditches and regulate the supply of water; and they will have a right to tax and to borrow for all these purposes and many more. Yet Mr. Balfour complains that sufficient duties have not been entrusted to them. How he can reconcile this complaint with his exposition of the manifest danger of financial extravagance, it is not easy to understand. The Bishop of Ripon for one is not inclined to make it a ground of complaint that the new Councils have not been given enough to do. He is by no means certain that the influence of the new bodies on the dispositions and temperaments and the feelings of the people at large will be altogether favourable. By way of consolation he conjures up the hope that the new system may call forth a spirit of self-reliance, conspicuously lacking in a generation, which has been brought up under teachers, whose desire is to qualify their pupils to answer the inspectors' questions by shallow efforts of a smart memory. Pupils are just sufficiently intelligent to take in the expected question and to remember the expected answer.

A nervous timidity and an irresolute disposition are the characteristics which such a system of education is apt to produce. Things being at this pass the Bishop hopes, or professes to hope, that the new Councils will familiarize people with enlarged responsibilities, and encourage them to act with independence and good sense. He confesses that there are many people who take a different view, and look forward to a perpetual clashing of small personalities, while the health, well-being, and comfort of the public at large are lost sight of. Still on the whole, he approves of the new venture, and wishes well to the Parish Councils which are shortly to be called into existence. They may have the effect of counteracting the tendency which is now denuding the rural districts of their best elements. The villagers are drawn to the overgrown towns, where they contribute to what he terms the desperate and fatal increase of the urban population, which, neither in strength nor stature, in health nor morals, are equal to the peasantry born and bred up in the pure air of the country. The climate is good. The land is fertile, and will yield an increase to honest labour. Why is it abandoned? The good Bishop mourns for the mistaken zeal which carries men of noble lives to distant lands to improve the lot of the heathen, and to the slums of the East-end to labour amongst the town poor, while they neglect the wilderness districts of England, where their presence might attract back from "the fatal vortex of town life, many who now go but to perish and to struggle there." The Bishop of Ripon here indicates a policy, perhaps unconsciously, which if taken up by the Parish Councils may do a good deal to bring back the time lamented by Goldsmith "when every rood of ground sustained its man." The means will not be lacking as Mr. Balfour points out that under the Bill the new Councils are given a power of practically unlimited expenditure "under circumstances which offer fewer safeguards for economy and more temptations to expenditure than any form of government in the world." He shows that in the case of parishes owned by one proprietor and farmed by two or three men the whole of the rates will be paid by the occupiers in the first place and by the landlord in the long run. Under the new system a constituency will be created, in which every parishioner will have a vote, and the actual ratepayers' vote will count for nothing. The power of expenditure will be given to the people in the parish who do not directly or indirectly contribute a sixpence to the rates and who have only a remote interest in seeing that economy is observed. In a parish where the land is both owned and occupied by the squire, the Parish Council may compulsorily require a part of the land most convenient to themselves, but the most necessary for the working of the farm by the landlord. A landlord may claim damages for severance, but he can only get them out of the rates which he will himself have to pay. The squire may apply to the Local Government Board valuer for a high price for the land compulsorily taken. If the valuer awards the price, the squire will have to pay it himself, as the only rate-payer. With such machinery it is obvious that the Parish Councils can without any extraordinary exercise of ingenuity disestablish the squire, and place Hodge in possession. There are infinite possibilities in the new Parish Councils. But as we have said, they have been set up by both political parties. The provision for such Councils were as a matter of fact contained in the first draft of the County Councils Bill, which was introduced and carried by the Salisbury Cabinet in 1888. That measure which according to the *Spectator* took the heart out of the county families, was framed at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain and the other Liberal Unionists who kept that Cabinet in office, if not always in power.

THE medical evidence taken by the Opium Commission has smashed, pulverised, and reduced to its original nothingness the theory of the anti-opiumists that the juice of the poppy is a devil's broth, destroying those who partake of it body and soul. It is now very clearly established that the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy would be as calamitous to the dwellers in a tropical climate, subsisting chiefly on vegetable food—the reverse of astringent in its effects—inhabiting regions where malaria is perennial and would be as calamitous as the extirpation of the cinchona plant and the prohibition of the use of quinine. One result of the demonstration of the utter groundlessness of the assertions so positively made by persons who never gave themselves the trouble to investigate the facts that the use of opium is an unmixed evil, and the abundant proofs given that taken in moderation it is a prophylactic, is that Europeans who never dreamed of taking it have begun to experiment on its uses, and that they have come to the conclusion that the outcry was the outcome of sheer ignorance and they are now taking it themselves. This is by no means a result that can be approved; the practice of resorting to drugs or stimulants of any kind except for a specific purpose is to be deprecated. The European is so differently constituted from the Oriental, his food and his general manner of living so largely exempt him from the conditions which make the use of opium natural and almost necessary to the Oriental, that he should carefully shun a practice which is not natural or necessary to a man of Western race. Nevertheless it is a remarkable proof of the completeness of the rebutting evidence given before the Commission by medical witnesses, official and non-official, European and Native alike, that the prejudice hitherto undoubtedly prevalent amongst Europeans against the practice of opium-eating has been dissipated. In truth, the medical evidence only confirms the result of the personal observation of every lay European in India—that the evil results of taking opium described in such lurid colours in the sensational literature circulated by the Anti-Opium Societies are never seen in India; nay are never heard of. The same cannot be said of the habit of drinking alcoholic liquor or of indulging in the various forms of bhang.

Dr. Lethbridge, a medical officer of long and wide experience, now at the head of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, has given the Royal Commission the result of his observations in respect of opium used by the native regiments on active service and amongst the criminal classes. He first came into contact with men who took opium regularly as a stimulant when he was in charge of the 15th Sikhs, who had recently returned from China. He at first supposed they had contracted the habit in that country, but he found that they came from a part of the Punjab where the use of opium was very general. The health and efficiency of the men were in no way injured by the practice. The regiment enjoys an excellent reputation for soldierly qualities, and has always had the preference for foreign service. The men behave well in Cantonments, and when in Afghanistan and the Soudan they were distinguished for their pluck and powers of endurance. With regard to the use of opium in the treatment of malarious diseases Dr. Lethbridge states that in the unhealthy districts of Bengal the Medical Officers in charge of jails employ it in considerable quantities. Speaking from an experience of the criminal classes of over twenty-five years he is able to state with authority that the use of opium has not any appreciable effect in promoting crime, and is not to be compared in any way with the admitted evils arising from the excessive use of alcohol in India and in England. For nearly twenty years he was head of a department with a large number of subordinates under him, and there was not a single instance of a man being discharged for unfitness arising from the use of opium, while hundreds were discharged for incapacity resulting from the abuse of liquor. In another point of incalculable importance Dr. Lethbridge gives testimony which is in entire accordance with the facts known to all who are aware of the feeling existing in the Native States with regard to this question. The witness states that in his capacity as chief of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department he has frequent occasion to visit the Nizam's Dominions and the Native States of Central India and Rajputana, and has many opportunities of discussing the subject with Natives of position. He arrived at the deliberate conclusion that any attempt to interfere with the rights of the Native States and the privileges of their subjects in regard to the growth, sale, or consumption of opium, will give rise to grave complications which may endanger the very stability of the Empire. We have already mentioned that it is the intention of H. H. the Nizam's Government, if the existing treaty be abrogated, to claim the right to revert to the *status quo ante*, and legalise the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium throughout the State.

THE most interesting but least known part of Asia is declared by the Royal Geographical Society to be the southern part of Arabia from Yemen, on the west coast, to Oman on the east, between the sea coast and the states of Nejd in the interior. This region, measuring four hundred and fifty square miles, is as yet comparatively a sealed book, and Hadramant and its lofty mountains and cultivated ravines are practically unknown. But it is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Bent, who have already achieved distinction as explorers, accompanied by a Mahomedan surveyor from this country, are about to undertake its exploration. Two other regions in addition to this have been indicated by the Society as requiring exploration: the South Polar area and Central Africa. In the latter region Mr. C. R. Markham, President of the Geographical Society, at the first meeting of the present session held the other day, suggested the exploration of the Sahara, the region adjoining it to the south and extending across Wadai to the water-sheds of the Congo and the Nile and the region to the east of the Upper Nile, stretching south of Abyssinia, through the lands of the Gallas and Somalis to the eastern seaboard of the Continent. The President also cast an enquiring eye towards the Upper Valley of the Euphrates and to Cappadocia. There is yet much work to be done in Asia Minor, and it will be, indeed, a long time yet before we shall have a detailed knowledge of these as well as many other parts of the world; but scientific exploration will be shortly carried on in several hitherto unsuspecting quarters.

MAJOR-GENERAL BADCOCK, C.B., Commissary-General in Chief in India, on return from leave to Europe, has paid Poona a visit. It is believed that the visit is in connection with the proposed changes in this Presidency, which have been put forward by the Commissary-General, Bombay Circle, to assimilate the working and procedure of the Bombay Commissariat Department with that obtaining in Bengal. If the Commissariat command system is introduced in this Presidency, it is believed that it would result in a saving to Government, as the large Commissariat examining office would have the ground for its maintenance cut from under it; and this, perhaps, the present Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, who is an old and experienced Commissariat Examiner, foresees. The case of Commissariat re-organization versus control is one that should receive a calm hearing from the Government of India, and placed before that authority, it will doubtless receive careful consideration. If General Badcock would but put forward a scheme for the amalgamation of the Madras and Bombay Commissariat Departments, we are led to believe he would command success and universal approval.

MR. R. D. OLDHAM, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has just published a compendious manual of the geology of India, which is extensively illustrated with plates and maps. Six years ago Mr. Medlicott, the late Director of the Geological Survey, complaining that the two first parts of a manual of the subject were out of print, regretted that to re-write the whole while carrying on the manifold current duties of the survey was more than he could undertake. Mr. Oldham offered to undertake the work and his offer was accepted. He has had a varied experience of survey work over widely separated tracts of India, says the present Director in a preface to the work, and had opportunities of studying most of our representative formations, their peninsular and extra-peninsular development. This being so, and knowing Mr. Oldham's close acquaintance with the literature of geology, the Department has formed a high opinion by his new manual, which is published by the order of Government.

ON the 5th instant his Excellency and the Viceregal party visited Pagan, the wonderful capital of other days, which stands erect and derelict on the left bank of the Irrawady, its colossal temples and pagodas telling of the glory of former centuries. A thousand buildings which must at one time have been magnificent, and are still imposing in their immensity, extend for six or eight miles along the river front with a breadth of from two to three miles. The city is deserted, its only occupants being jackals and wild dogs, and presents the spectacle of desolation and decay, oppressive and almost appalling. Some of the chief pagodas are kept in repair by the piety of wealthy Buddhists, but most of them are entirely neglected and crumbling to ruin. The Viceroy ascended a lofty pagoda from which he obtained a magnificent view up and down the broad Irrawady with its picturesque and indented banks.

THE trial of one more of the riot murder cases was commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury, at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday. Shewlal Merwan and five other Hindu Purdesees were charged with having, on the 12th August last, caused the deaths of a Mahomedan tailor, named Chinkoo and his son Ahmed, by beating them with sticks and iron bars, in their shop near Bapty Lane at Camateepoora. The prisoners were further charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with rioting, armed with deadly weapons. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and further hearing was adjourned until this morning.

MR. E. TRELAWNEY, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Calcutta, has been appointed Sheriff of that city for 1894.

THE date of the Byculla Club Ball has been fixed for the 5th February.

A LEEDS solicitor has invented a new and exciting sport—the lassoing of cyclists. The kit is very simple: a horse and a lasso for the pursuer, and a cycle for the pursued. Properly managed, with due precautions against legal intervention, it should be as exhilarating as hunting wild horses on the plains of the Pampas. But as the Leeds solicitor's first experience cost him thirty pounds, cyclist-lassoing is likely to be confined to idle plutocrats.

MAJOR PATTON-BETHUNE, who went up to report on the Burma Ruby Mines a short time ago, should have his task made so much the simpler, thinks the *Pioneer*, inasmuch as the engineers of the Company succeeded a few weeks ago in achieving what they have been trying in vain to effect for the last two years. The Company's engineers very soon despaired of working at a profit the detached earth-pockets from which the natives extract the rubies, and their attention has since been devoted to discovering fresh deposits of ruby earth in the Pingatoung Hill. The obstacles, however, were far more formidable than was supposed, and it was only three weeks ago that the agents in London received a telegram stating that the engineers had at last succeeded in piercing the rock and finding their way to the mass of earth upon which the Company's hopes are centred. Colonel Conway Gordon is understood to have given his opinion that the success of the Company depended on this adit being made. The shareholders, therefore, should know within the next month or two whether they are ever to have dividends or not. So far it has been a case of hope deferred, and nothing more.

A YOUNG Danish journalist, M. Waldemar Wiren has just returned from a tour round the world under original circumstances. He wagered that he would make the voyage without spending a farthing of his own. To accomplish the feat he engaged himself on board the steamboats as a stoker, steward, or in any other capacity. At New York, Chicago, and San Francisco he was welcomed by brother journalists, who got up a subscription for him. He continued his voyage gratuitously, and having visited Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tunis, and Hamburg finally reached home. It is said the wager amounted to £2,000, but the time he took to win it is not stated.

THE editor of a paper called the "Temperance Caterer" has been telling his readers something about a pheasant of which himself and "Mrs. Editor" recently partook. He writes of the meal in a strain of almost religious fervour:—"Oh, but he was a lovely bird, and his life had gone inwards at the last to become flavour. Had those wings brushed away the morning dews in the long grass? Even so did each morsel of them prettily assault the palate and scamper down the interior passages as if it flirted the whole father-tail behind it." In the mouth of a German who had drunk copiously of Athol Brose, Tom Hood put these words: "If this is Athol Brose, oh, what must Athol Boetry be like?" Similarly, if a pheasant can be so glorified on cold water, how transcendent would be the style of the "Temperance Caterer" if it abandoned its principles and took to alcohol. It might come to be necessary then to keep the editor strictly to vegetarian fare.

DURING the season which has just closed no fewer than 39,000 games of lawn tennis were played in the London parks under the control of the London County Council, 5,000 games of cricket, and 430 games of quoits. Golf and other games were less extensively played. The Canadian game of la crosse was played 120 times.

AFTER the performance of "Fra Diavolo," given by the Carl Rosa Company at Balmoral, Princess Beatrice, on behalf of Her Majesty, presented Miss de Lussan with a handsome bracelet of diamonds, and Mr. Barton M'Guckin with a handsome scarf pin, consisting of the Queen's monogram, surmounted by the Imperial crown in diamonds and rubies.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROTECTORATE OF UGANDA.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The *Daily News* says that Sir Gerald Portal's report favours the extension of the Zanzibar Protectorate to Uganda.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Mr. Forwood, speaking at Liverpool, said that an outlay of twelve millions sterling in the next four years would be necessary if we wished to cope with the increase in the French and Russian Navies.

THE FEATHERSTONE RIOTS.

TROOPS JUSTIFIED FIRING ON RIOTERS.

The report of the Commission of Enquiry into the events in connection with the Featherstone Colliery riots, states that the troops were justified in firing on the crowd, but suggests the use of less deadly arms than magazine rifles on such occasions.

THE SIAM QUESTION AND THE BUFFER STATE.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Gray, Under-Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question, said that the Siam Protocol would be presented to the House on Monday.

No definitive agreement, he said, had yet been concluded for placing the buffer State under the control of China.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S DEATH.

LAMENTABLE MISCHANCE.

The verdict of the coroner's jury on Professor Tyndall's death is, that his wife by mischance gave him a dose of chloral in mistake for magnesia.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The first ocean steamer has traversed the Manchester Ship Canal.

SPAIN AND THE MOORS.

Advices from Melilla state that Marshal Martinez Campos and the brother of the Sultan of Morocco are negotiating for peace.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

ROME, Dec. 7.

The resignation of Signor Zanardelli is confirmed.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Dec. 8.

The s. s. Valletta, with the outward English mails of the 1st December, left Suez, at 11-30 p.m., yesterday.

EUROPEAN SERVICE AND RETIREMENT RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The *Madras Mail* learns from a reliable source that the special concessions to European Services will probably result in more equable furlough rules. But the curtailment of the period of service for pension is opposed by the Government of India.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The special concession to the European Services will probably result in more equable furlough rules; but a curtailment of the period of service for pension is opposed by Government. Further details will be known shortly.

The special retirement of the Public Works Department Engineers has been sanctioned. It applies to those who entered the service between 1871 and 1884. One-third will be allowed to retire, but must have at least twelve years' service pension ordinary plus one-third.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Opium Commission to-day recorded the evidence of Mr. R. Steel, a merchant, on the commercial aspect of opium on commission. Mr. F. Schiller, another merchant, was also examined, together with a Parsee and some natives. All spoke in favour of opium and its retention as a source of revenue.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant R. R. Vaughan, 22nd Punjab Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Captain G. R. Row, 44th Goorkhas, have been placed at the disposal of the Assam Government.

The services of Rev. J. F. Gompertz have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

Rev. Sydney Septimus Scott has been appointed Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Foreign Department.—the services of Lieutenant W. D. Daunt, Central India Horse, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the Remount Department.

Captain W. W. Norman, Zhob Levy Corps, has been granted leave for ninety days.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt has been posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Mr. J. P. Sequiera, Treasury Officer, Persian Gulf, has been granted three months' privilege leave, Mr. A. Paes officiates.

Public Works Department.—Lieutenant S. D. Cruikshank, R. E., Assistant Engineer, State Railways, has been transferred to the North-West Provinces.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Executive Engineer, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. F. Lang, Executive Engineer, State Railways, has been granted extension of furlough for two months.

Lieutenant E. G. Farquharson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to Hyderabad.

Military Department.—The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Trevor, C. Plowden, G. D. Moore, A. G. P. Beville, and B. H. Butler Magrath.

Furlough, on leave, has been granted to the following Officers:—Captain J. A. H. Pollock, 3rd Sikhs; Lieutenant J. Nisher, 2nd Goorkhas; Lieutenant F. Commdine, 2nd Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant S. Clay, 43rd Bengal Infantry, for one year, each.

Extension, on furlough, has been granted to the following:—Major S. H. P. Graves, 40th Bengal Infantry; Captain G. R. Brown, 5th Goorkhas; Captain E. J. Merley, 17th Bengal Cavalry; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Reid, for three months; and Captain J. H. Smith, for six months.

Colonels John Ewing, Francis Milett, Brown, and Duncan Neill have been admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Howell has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE MILITARY TRANSPORT CART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The Committee assembled in Calcutta in connection with the military transport cart competition is still engaged on its work, and the awards are not likely to be made known for some time.

THE MANIPUR MEMORIAL TABLET.

The Government of India has obtained the final estimate for the brass tablet to be placed in Calcutta Cathedral in memory of Mr. Quinton and the officers who perished with him at Manipur. The tablet is to be erected in the course of next year.

No final decision has been arrived at regarding the monument at Manipur itself.

THE 3RD RIFLES' COMMAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browarigg, having been brought permanently on the District Staff, as Assistant Adjutant-General, the Command of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade at Peshawar falls vacant. It will be given to Major the Hon'ble M. Curzon now with the 1st Battalion in Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT LYE.

Lieutenant G.A. Lye, Royal Indian Marine, at present on special duty in connection with the Viceroy's tour, in Burma, recently received the thanks of the Government of India for the good services rendered by him during the operations against the Kachins in 1892-93. Lieutenant Lye also received the thanks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and was mentioned in Major General Steward's despatches for services rendered during the operations in north Bhamo in 1891-92 also against the Kachins.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 8.

His Highness the Maharaja suddenly left amidst deep regret by mail, to-night, for Khandalla, eventually to go to Europe by the end of this month. His Highness will not supervise State affairs as hitherto from Europe, but the administration will be entirely carried by Dewan Manibhai with full powers, probably aided by the Heads of Departments. Her Highness the Ranisaheb shortly follows.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Lieutenant Betham, Officer and Adjutant, 8th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, at Ahmednagar, vice Captain Webman, 13th Bombay Infantry, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 7th idem.

30th Bombay Infantry 3rd Baluch Battalion—Major Mayne, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 29th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Major Alexander rejoining his Regiment, the 10th Bombay Infantry, and during such time Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson may be on leave.

The appointment of Major Mayne to the 24th Bombay Infantry has been notified; Army Order No. 240 of 12th May last being hereby cancelled.

The appointment of Surgeon-Captain Younger to the 8th Bombay Infantry has been notified, Army Order No. 572, dated 10th November is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 1st circle, having rejoined from leave Major Rosseter is directed to proceed to Bombay on leave to his permanent appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant Musketry, 3rd Circle.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Palmer, No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 47th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, vice Lieutenant Robert promoted, and posted to No. 1 Company, Western Division.

Lieutenant Perrcall, No. 16 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 53rd Field Battery, vice 2nd-Lieutenant Hay, who has been placed on the seconded list.

2nd-Lieutenant Seagrom, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, vice Lieutenant A. Lem Bray seconded for service with No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery.

2nd-Lieutenant Brok, on first appointment, has been posted to the No. 2 Company Western Division, vice 2nd-Lieutenant C Hanna, transferred to 19th Company Western Division.

2nd-Lieutenant H. S. Cooper, No. 2 Company, Eastern Division, has been placed on the seconded list appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Captain Agnew, 7th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, to join the cavalry depot at Canterbury in relief of Captain Carew by exchange.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter-master Bennett, Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant Ormond, to remain in Ceylon from 6th December to 5th January, 1894, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Fusiliers.—Captain Wilkinson, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

FIELD MANŒUVRES IN POONA.

The portion of troops that are quartered in Poona and Kirkee were exercised in some manœuvres to-day under Colonel Tandy. The principal feature of the operation being the crossing of the river near the Holkar's bridge, which was supposed to be destroyed by the enemies. Colonel Tandy's force was made up of L Battery R. H. A., two squadrons of the Lancers, the 27th Field Battery, two regiments Native Infantry and Sappers and Miners, while a small portion of this force was engaged in making a demonstration further up the river. Colonel Tandy was completing the arrangements for crossing. Two companies of Native Infantry were first sent across on rafts, followed by one squadron of Lancers swimming across with horses, their arms, saddlery, and clothing being conveyed on rafts. Two Artillery Guns were taken across the rafts, the horses swimming. The Sappers and the remainder of the rroops also crossed. General Blundell and several Officers and many spectators witnessed these extremely interesting operations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	32¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £25,700,000, decrease £300,000; public deposits, £3,800,000; decrease £400,000; other deposits, £28,000,000; decrease £1,100,000; other securities, £23,600,000; decrease £900,000; notes and gold, £16,800,000; decrease £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

"EAST LYNNE."

THE production of "East Lynne," last night, drew a crowded house at the Gaiety Theatre, and, with such a capable actress as Miss Ethel Arden in the role of Lady Isabel, it may well be imagined that the audience retired thoroughly well satisfied. In this strong emotional part, Miss Arden demonstrated her capabilities as we expected she would do, moving the audience to tears and applause as only an actress of her merit can do. Miss Marie Brian as Wilson and Mrs. J. F. Brian as Corney also played with good effect. The Levison of Mr. Lyn-Harding was more than praiseworthy, it was a success, and Mr. Fergusson also scored in the difficult role of Archibald Carlyle. To-night, "The Guardsman" will be played for the first time in India. We understand that the situations in this piece are very amusing and, with that the careful attention, to detail which is a speciality of the London Lyric Company, we can have no doubt whatever, but that the piece will be a big success and attract a large audience. We have been asked to attract the attention of our readers to the Lyric Company's advertisement in another column, from which may be learnt the list of pieces which this company have selected from their apparently inexhaustible repertoire to place before the Bombay public next week.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Capt. E. Crewe, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Best, Rev Mrs Ethy, Surgn-Capt Bogbie, Mr A E Juid, Mr Pope, Mr Joseph Dunn

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J Temple, Capt Newnham, Mr Evans, Mr Justice Pigott, Mrs H E Porter

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th Silver Spoon Competitions were held at Coorla on Thursday morning, the 7th instant, distances 600 and 800 yards, some very good scores being made, although the morning was a very unfavourable one for shooting. The competition next week will be on Thursday, the 14th instant, distances 500 and 700 yards. The following are the scores:—

7TH COMPETITION.

	600 yds.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	35a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	35b
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	34c
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	32d
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	31e
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	31c
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	29f
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	29
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P R Vols	27
Sergt T H Abraham, S M R Vols	26
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	26
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	20
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lce-Sergt A Patterson, G I P R Vols	18
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	17

a Handicapped 9 points; b Handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st spoon; c Handicapped 6 points; d winner of 2nd spoon; e Handicapped 12 points; f winner of 3rd spoon.

8th Competition.

	800 yds.
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33a
Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	33b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	30d
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	28d
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	28e
Lce Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	27
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	22
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lce Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	21
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	17
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifle	15
Sergt Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	15
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	9

a Handicapped 13 points, winner of 1st spoon; b Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; c Handicapped 3 points, winner of 2nd spoon; d Handicapped 3 points, winner of 2nd spoon; e winner of 3 spoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Following mails close at Mauritius for Tamatave and Madagascar, noon Saturday 9th. Reunion 1 p.m. Tuesday 12.

AT THE SIGN OF THE WEATHER COCK.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

THE topic of the week is the sordid question of miners' wages *vs.* fuel. What shall we do for our coal-supply. How can we combine fair wages with reasonable profits, so that producer and consumer may be at the same time comfortable? This is the discussion in which everyone is engrossed—in which men and women are equally interested. In your sunny country it is hard to picture what a lengthened strike means to us Londoners in dull, damp, cheerless November. Hitherto the trouble was comparatively slight. A strike or a lock-out sent up the price, but did not interfere with the supply, which was large enough to last until the disputants made terms; and Londoners do not grudge to spend their money in exchange for solid comfort. Now, however, we have dragged on for weeks on an ever lessening provision of fuel, and there still seems little prospect of peace. Trade is paralysed, homes are wrecked, even the whirligig of fashion will soon come to a stand-still if something is not done to terminate this desolating coal fight. At the Foreign Office as a last resource a conference is being held under the presidency of Lord Rosebery to consider the matter fairly without prejudice, and all eyes are turned anxiously towards the minister, who is to act as pacificator in this momentous crisis in the great trading interests of the English nation.

⁂

Another question of special interest to women—the to be or not to be of the grille in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons—came up for discussion in the House this week. The motion was brought forward by Mr. Burnie, who, either from pure philanthropy or a longing to bask in "the light that lies in woman's eyes" declared to the effect, that the time had come when woman should take her place as a spectator in Parliament without foolish restraint like an emotional cloistered nun. Mr. Bodkin, judging probably from his own susceptible Irish heart, though conceding ladies' rights to every privilege, was fearful of acceding to Mr. Burnie's proposal on account of the danger there would be to members of having their minds distracted from the arduous duties which ought to engage their entire attention. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, while personally in favour of the motion, thought that there was a great difference of opinion in the House on the subject, and that it would be wise to bring the matter before Parliament in the usual manner. Then Mr. Picton, with solicitude for the modest women, who, if the measure passed, would be exposed to the glare of gallant Tory, matter of fact Liberal, and lurid Radical eyes, wished to have the opinion of the ladies ascertained before effecting any change in their accommodation. After Mr. Picton, rose up Mr. Weir, the champion of married womankind. Since the Married Women's Property Act was passed, married women had a different status from what they had had one hundred years ago when the grille was put up; therefore, Mr. Weir boldly proposed the desirability of uncaging, at least, the married ladies. Mr. Hunter, following in a practical speech, declared his wish to be the opening of all the galleries to ladies. But Mr. Shaw Lefevre more cautiously, remembering the woman's herald batter in the press gallery, thought it would be quite sufficient if they were given the right of access to the gallery reserved for strangers. Then the little battle for women's rights languished, the last thrust on their behalf being given by Mr. William Allan, who propounded the difficult problem to the House for solution: "Why cage women in the Commons and not in the Lords?"—a puzzle at which both Houses of Parliament are still guessing.

⁂

Jerome K. Jerome, in his new paper, *To-day*, gives some definition of what he calls distinctions, which are interesting. One of the most valuable possessions of the elder humour, he says, was a certain class of riddle, which asked you when something was not itself—as, for instance, when a door was not a door. Similar questions are constantly settled in the law-courts, though the answers are more important, and not intentionally humorous. When is a donkey not a donkey? When it is dead. For by the Act which regulates the sale of horseflesh for human food, dead donkey is dead horse. When is a boiler not a boiler? An appeal involving this point was heard the other day. If your boiler really is a boiler, and it explodes, you must tell the Board of Trade about it within twenty-four hours of the accident. If it is only a domestic boiler, it is not supposed to interest the Board of Trade; it may explode in secret. To these distinctions we may add: When is a woman not a woman? When she is in the House of Commons' cage.

⁂

With a broad-minded acceptance of the inevitable, unusual in male *litterateurs* who look with jealous eyes at the encroachment of women into book land—the Tom Tiddler's ground, of which they have so long enjoyed the monopoly—the *Literary World* declares its interest in watching the steps by which the women students of our universities add one distinction after another to those women have won. The Cambridge records are, of course, familiar. At Oxford, though no University prize has yet been gained, there are now few schools in which there has not been a first. The number of medals that went to the women last Session at Edinburgh made something of a sensation there; and the St. Andrew's students are indignant that the three first bursaries have recently been given to women. At the Owens College, at Manchester, Miss Alice Cook, who two years ago was given a Fellowship, has now created another precedent by being appointed a lecturer in History. Miss Cook's valuable account of "The Cistercians in England," in the *Historical Review*, has attracted much favourable notice.

⁂

The readers of light literature are promised another treat at Christmastide by the publishers of the Pseudonym Library when "The Bundle of Life," a new volume from the pen of John Oliver Hobber (Mrs. Craigie) will appear. It deals, like the author's other works, with higher English Society, and will be interesting, besides, from the fact of containing the first published verses of the talented prose writer. Another popular story-teller, Mrs. Wiggin, has a book in the press, entitled "Polly Oliver's Problem," which, we are assured by the publishers, Messrs. Gay and Bird, is of unusual interest. "The way they loved as Grimpat" is the contribution of a new lady writer, Mrs. Rentoul Ester to "Tales of Village of Life"; while an old literary hand, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, who has settled lately in England for good, has given up her stories of child-life, and come out as a writer of romantic fiction in "The One I knew Best of All."

⁂

The production of periodical literature as well as books goes on apace. From Ireland comes an early number of the *Social Review*, a penny paper, wide-awake, critical, and smart—hut not so wide-awake as to see nothing but scandal, not so critical as to notice only the bad, and not so smart as to report only for snobs. Amongst other gossip the *Social Review* tells us of an item of news that may be of interest to Anglo-Indian readers. One of the authors of "A Romance of Bureaucracy"—(published by a W. Wheeler and Walter Scott, London) the scenes of which are laid in India—is a Dublin man, Mr. Stanley Shaw, LL.B., who has lived in the East for some eleven or twelve years past. The name of his collaborateur we are not at liberty to give. They both modestly sign themselves "Alpha Beta" to the very scant preface which tells us what is, or ought to be, the most interesting part of the book, namely, that it was thought out and constructed before that terrible occurrence at Manipur of which it is a vivid forecast. The book is the infant effort of the two men, and, according to the editor of the *Social Review*, the style is fresh and pleasing, and has much literary merit, as well the strange interest given by its prophetic note, for the truth of which the editor can vouch.

⁂

To-day, the new weekly paper, edited by Jerome K. Jerome, from which I already quoted a smart paragraph is an excellent twopenny-worth. It has a little of everything, and the little is good. *To-day* gives first a characterscape by the editor, which will probably re-appear in book form later; then a serial story by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Asbourne, which it is promised will not appear in book form for six months after its termination in the paper, and then various storyettes, jokelets, aphorisms, interviews, parables, fashions for men and fashions for women, concluding with the editor's notes of current events, after the manner of *Truth*, but with less pillory and more piquancy. *To-day* is the paper for people who take a passing interest in everything, and its only fault is that it is not registered so as to come under the halfpenny postage tariff for newspapers.

⁂

The *Women at Home* is another addition to periodic literature, which will be welcome to many people. It is a sixpenny magazine, on the style of the *Strand*, but more definitely designed to interest women. The editor, Mrs. Amie Swan, writes an account of a woman doctor, other authors contribute short stories, and there are interviews with interesting aristocrats, work table and cookery chat—in fact it is a literary feast at which too much is provided, and the guests from overrepletion will turn crusty and critical if later on there should be a falling off in the supplies or the quality of fare.

A YOUNG lady suggests that in every place of worship in London there should be at stated intervals a "Cloth's Service." The idea is that all boys and girls who are in the habit of attending Divine service should bring a parcel of old garments, which would be distributed among the half-clothed children of the district.

THE marriage of Mr. Coghlan, the veteran actor, has given rise to considerable talk in theatrical circles. The marriage took place in America and was celebrated at the witching hour of midnight. The bridge is a Miss Revendge, a beautiful girl of nineteen, who plays small parts in Mr. Coghlan's "Diplomacy" Company.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.

I AM happy to report that, by letters received from various parts of the country, we may remain assured that "Sex Hatred" has, so far, made but little progress in this realm of Great Britain and Ireland. There are, many correspondents declare, matrons still left who maintain their dignity and self-respect, although they are married and, according to our friends, have therefore become the "puppets or drudges" of their husbands. There are also, I am informed, many girls who are still resolved to think as well of men as they can. And, I learn further, there are many wives still who find in their husbands something of the old-fashioned devotion and the old-fashioned support. I should like to quote some of the things written by my correspondents, but I refrain. Suffice it to say that one would like nothing better than to put one of these Prophetesses of Sex Hatred—these defamers of Man—in a private apartment alone with one of my correspondents. What would be left of the Prophetess after the bad quarter of an hour which she would have to face, let us forbear to inquire.

The Editor has shown me a letter from Lady Henry Somerset. The letter is exactly such as a gracious Lady—one may be permitted an old-fashioned phrase belonging to the times when men were encouraged to respect a gentlewoman—might be expected to write concerning such a spiteful attack. In this letter the reader will find, in addition, the case for women put much more eloquently than I could ever hope to put it and with the fullest recognition of the part that has been played by men, so far, in what is called the "Woman Question." I sincerely hope that the letter may be read and thoroughly taken to heart, to their own rebuke, shame, and confusion, by all those mischievous and malignant writers and speakers who would darken counsel and introduce the loathsome and unnatural hatred of woman for man, and would in consequence, bring about the division of women into hostile camps and classes. As the person attacked in the *Woman's Herald*, I have only to tender to Lady Henry Somerset my most humble and grateful thanks for her letter.

Last week's "Notes" should have been talking of Lord Mayors, Elections, Civic Festivities, Functions, and Pageants. We are a week too late. This it is to be a bad journalist. The bands of music were waking the echoes as far as Hampstead Heath, and though the Great Feast was held and the Great Speeches—they read next morning just like little speeches—were delivered. Well, but there were two or three little events which happened on the same day barely noticed by the Dailies. There were—I learn from the *City Press*—other banquets besides that at the Guildhall. The Loriners and shipwrights had one; the Farriers had one; and the East-enders had one. The last is especially worthy of notice. The East-enders had a Pork Pie. In the States they would have had a Clam Bake; here we give them a Pork Pie. Twelve hundred sat down to a Pork Pie with the usual trimmings, namely, a pound of bread, a pound of cake, two apples, and tea *ad lib.* Last year there were three thousand at this feast, but funds fell short; an appeal to the generosity of Monsieur the General Public produced exactly thirty shillings, which does not go far in Pork Pie. What is the Herr General Public about? For, if you think of it, this reminder once a year, by such a banquet, of the connection of the East-end with the City—or, if you please, the poor with the rich and the rich with the poor—so that both shall feast at the same time, is an extremely useful, and even a prudent thing. Every step, however trivial, which breaks down class separation is a step in the direction of order and good government. Next year, when his Lordship the General Public is asked to contribute to the Pork Pie, I hope he will do so with lavish hands. "Feast with us"—say, O General Public, to these poor hand-to-mouth working folk. "Sit down and feast with us, and we will drink the health of my Lord Mayor and success to all the Trades. Wait but a little and the City shall be your City as well; the Lord Mayor shall be the Lord Mayor of all London; and the trades shall be re-united to the Corporation, and we will bring back the old Fraternity of those who work at the same craft. Meanwhile, my friends, receive this Pork Pie as an earnest of our good-will and as an emblem of the plenty in the good time to come."

The day after the Guildhall banquet there follows the distribution of what is left. There is no distribution after the East-end banquet, because the twelve hundred Pork Pies and all the trimmings vanish overnight. The manner of distribution is conducted thus (again thanks to the *City Press*): The dinner committee of twelve are presented each with twelve tickets, which they distribute among a hundred and forty-four poor people. The recipients attend with empty baskets, which they carry away filled to overflowing with beef, mutton, turkeys, pheasant, fowl, puddings, sweetmeats, and all kinds of good things, insomuch that the feast of Guildhall pales before the multitudinous feasts when the contents of these baskets are emptied and spread out upon the groaning tables of people who tackle their food with a will.

Here is a dreadful falling off. We showed a week or two ago that the average consumption of wine at a Civic Feast a hundred years ago was four bottles ahead. It is reported, on the alleged authority of Mr. Soulsby, private secretary to the Lord Mayor—no one knows more of the subject—that the present consumption is no more than three-quarters of a bottle. Sad! Sad! What is the world coming to?

I look, every year, in vain for the production of Gog and Magog in the Lord Mayor's Show. Why are they not brought forth and carried round the City. Properly speaking, and according to good old civic tradition, no Lord Mayor's Show is complete without the Giant. Where, I ask, are Gog and Magog? They ought to be brought out and placed somewhere in a position of honour, even if they are not carried round. For instance, in the year 1415, when King Henry V. entered London from the Southwark side, two City Giants stood at the entrance of London Bridge, one of them holding the keys of the City in his hand. In the year 1432, when Henry VI. entered the City, a Giant awaited him with a drawn sword. In 1554 Philip and Mary were saluted on London Bridge by two Giants called Corineus and Gogmagog, and in 1558, when Queen Elizabeth passed through the City, the day before her coronation, these two same Giants were standing at Temple Bar, with rolls and legends, all to do her honour. In the pageants of the Belgian cities, where they do understand allegories and processions, they would not dare to present one without a Giant. In those of Chester and Coventry, there was always the City Giant; at Salisbury, I believe, they have still a Giant surviving, so to speak. Let us bring out Gog and Magog—who are really Corineus and Gogmagog—and put them into the procession. What became of the original Giants—those venerable figures which saluted Philip and Mary—I know not; most probably they were injured in the Fire. The two figures now in the Guildhall are comparatively modern; they were carved in the year 1708 by one Richard Saunders. His handling is rude, but effective; and he had, most certainly, the true feeling for a civic Giant.

I think that, without offence to any living ex-Lord Mayors, one may call attention to the fact that the Lord Mayors of the present day are, in point of education, culture, and social position, very far in advance of their predecessors of fifty or a hundred years ago. The old illiterate, gormandising Alderman is no more. The purse-proud, narrow-minded Man with the Bag has had to take a back seat. That is great gain. Indeed, it seems strange that this office should ever have fallen, even for a short time, into the good-humoured contempt with which it was regarded not so very long ago. For it is an office of such great authority and dignity, that one cannot understand how the great City merchants do not all aim at becoming Lord Mayor. Its historical associations are most noble; its powers at the present day are very considerable. The Lord Mayor ranks as an Earl; the Aldermen as Barons. The Lord Mayor is cup-bearer to the sovereign; he has the right of private audience with the sovereign; he is the Chief Magistrate of the City, and at the Central Criminal Court he takes precedence of all the judges; he controls the City purse; when there were City gates he had the custody of them; soldiers cannot march through the City without his permission; he is a Privy Councillor; he is the Chief Conservator of the Thames and Medway; the Court of Common Council cannot meet without him; he has a whole staff of officers; he is a magistrate of the Borough of Southwark; he is a governor of Christchurch, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas; he is a commissioner of Queen Anne's Bounty, and I know not what besides. He wears a lovely gold chain; he lives in a splendid house; and he is expected to spend £10,000 of his own during his year of office, in addition to the allowances made by the City. In short, the office is the most dignified and the most desirable that one can possibly imagine. And when it is over there is the recollection of it for the rest of one's natural life. Who would not like to be an Earl—a Belted Earl—to be called my Lord, and to wear that splendid chain, if only for just one whole year? It must glorify all the years that follow just to remember that one year.

If I were to do anything really good and splendid—one of those magnificent achievements which a grateful nation rewards with a knighthood—and if I were to receive the offer of such a distinction, I think I should accept it on the condition that I should only hold it for a year, and should then be allowed to drop it, or, better still, that I should be rewarded with the highest distinction of all, and gradually, in the course of a twelvemonth, drop down—down—down—back to plain Mister. For instance, one would be created a Duke, with, of course an illustrious line of ancestors. "His Grace the Duke of Paternoster Row is descended on the female side from the illustrious Houses of Bohun, de Vere, Montmorency, Courtenay, Howard, and Neville." On stepping down to an Earldom one would lose the very ancient part of the ancestors. The descent to a Barony would cut off another three hundred years. As a Baronet one would have nothing but a coat of arms without supporters—and even this would vanish when one stepped down to the lowest rung, and became only a Knight. A splendid—a noble dream! One would enjoy in the short course of a twelvemonth all the emotions peculiar to all the titles in succession, and would return to the plain Mistery of suburban life with a sigh of relief. And think of the value of such an experience to a novelist!

Alexander Dumas, the Elder, is to be once more published in English! There are twenty-one of his novels, and they are going to appear in forty-eight volumes, and one observes with astonishment that four of them have never before appeared in English. Dear me! If the publisher had only known, some forty years ago, the enormous pleasure which these novels afforded to boys of my (then) age, he would, I am sure, have added these four works as well. The prospectus includes testimonials from Thackeray, George Sand, and certain persons of less importance. Testimonials to Alexandre Dumas! Respected publisher, he wants none; good wine needs no bush; the fame of the Three Musketeers has spread abroad over the whole earth; give us your volumes; or, if you will not give them, we will buy them; and I shall try, once more, whether the magic that held the boy in the teens can still hold the man in the fifties. Perhaps. Only perhaps. Yet they are all of love and fighting, and—but we shall see. It may be that Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan will still magnetise me. Let the clock run backwards. It is the year 1855. I am sitting in a garden beneath a pear tree. The bees are buzzing, the birds are singing, the soft air is fragrant, the sun is warm; but I hear nothing—I see nothing—I am with the Dauntless Four.

One more of Nelson's ships rescued from the hammer. The Foudroyant is to be taken up the river—one presumes of Waterloo or Westminster Bridge—and is there to lie, full rigged, to show the boys what a man o' war used to be. She is also to contain relics of the Admiral and the naval heroes of his time. Dear me! I do believe that some of our people are really understanding at last the importance of awaking and sustaining the patriotism of the country; for, unless every sign by which we read the future proves fallacious the time is very rapidly approaching when we shall want all the patriotism we can get; all the men we can get; all the ships we can get; all the money we can command—a time when even Parish Councils shall be neglected, and even twopenny tinkering of the Constitution shall be thrust aside in face of dangers such as we have not encountered for 300 years and more.

Many among us are exercised greatly on the subject of the miners' wives and children. Undoubtedly a strike means the separation of two camps. Each of these ought to rely on its own resources. To help either camp certainly means to take a side. On the other hand, it is certain that, even with all the charitable assistance that is pouring in, the suffering of women and children remains terrible; that if they went into the workhouse the rate-payers would have to support them, strike or no strike; and that their partial relief by charities may lessen to a small extent this general suffering, but cannot effect the privations of the men. *Enfin*, we have children of our own; to see them suffer would inflict the greatest agony upon ourselves. Reader, I cannot understand, from the conflicting statements, whether the men are right or wrong. But—I have sent a little piece of paper—only a little scrap of paper. Perhaps you will be moved, by the same considerations, to send another. It is so very terrible to think of hungry children.

CENTRAL PROVINCE FOREST OFFICERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps the following facts may be of interest to some of your readers:—Some years ago, the Central Provinces and Berar Forest lists were amalgamated with that of the Punjab. This was looked upon with great disfavour by the officers in the two first-mentioned Provinces, as it affected their future chances of promotion most seriously; for instance at the present moment a young officer in the Central Provinces stands thirty-one on his list, whereas if the Punjab had not been amalgamated he would stand eighteen. Again quite recently, when Mr. Foster died in Coorg, instead of giving promotion in the general list, his appointment was filled up by an officer from Burma.

But the crowning injustice is now about to take place; for years the junior officers have patiently waited for the retirement on account of age of the two senior men in the Central Provinces list. However, it is now rumoured that one, if not both of these officers, although they will be over fifty-five years of age in 1894, is to be given a further extension of one year. If this is actually carried out, it will cause general and widespread disatisfaction amongst the already discontented officers of a list renowned for the slowness of promotion and the advanced age of all its senior officers. I write these lines in the hope that every officer on the list referred to will do his best to represent the injustice of such a step.

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MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. M. BETHAM, of the 8th Bombay Infantry, Adjutant and Wing Officer, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, Ahmednagar, in place of Captain H. Welman, of the 13th Regiment, who has served his two years in the appointment and been directed to rejoin his Corps at Poona.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Captain F. St. D. Skinner, Sussex Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Fort William, *vice* Dauglish, vacated. 11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant M. Fitz R. Kindersley to be permanent Squadron Officer, but to remain seconded. Lieutenant W. H. Norman to be Squadron Officer, vice Kindersley. 16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. C. Holman to be permanent Squadron Officer. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel A. C. G. Lydiard, from 31st Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. McM. Davis, from 18th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon to be permanent Wing Officer, remaining seconded; Lieutenant C. B. Winter to be Wing Officer, vice Gurdon. 39th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, from 5th Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant H. A. H. Thompson to be Quartermaster.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. "MAYO."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain J. A. L. De Berry, will sail to-day for Karachi, with No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery and details, consisting of 7 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 1 warrant officer, 18 Europeans, rank-and-file, 2 women, and 2 children, 4 native officers, 225 men, rank-and-file, 126 followers, 2 women, 2 children, 6 horses, 186 mules and ponies, and 72 boxes ammunition. The troops arrived from Poona in two special trains at Sassoon Dock yesterday, at 5 and 6 a.m., respectively, and remained there till 12 noon, and then marched to the Government Dock for embarkation. The troops were embarked on board the Mayo from the Wet Basin Government Dockyard. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain G. B. Smith, R.A., No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; Lieut. J. G. Baldwin, R.A., No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; Lieut. L. J. Chapman, R.A., No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; Lieut. and Mrs. G. F. MacMann, R.A., D.S.O., No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; Captain and Mrs. S. W. Lincoln, and 2 children, Commissariat Department; Lieut. R. P. Robertson, Glasgow, 2nd Durham L. I.; and Surgeon-Lieut. T. Jackson, Glasgow, I.M.S.

THE BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following handicap race will take place this afternoon. Race to start at 4 p.m.:—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by
Red Rose	Lateen	Captain M. A. Humphreys.
Senta	Cutter	Surgeon-Major Boyd.
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr. P. G. Messent.

Course to be sailed No. 1 in the list. From Pilot Schooner leaving it to port round fairway buoy in direction of Gull Island, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Pilot Schooner.

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.

THE Bombay public are being entertained by Mr. Paul's troupe on the Esplanade, opposite the Municipal office, in a large pavilion. An enjoyable programme is provided every evening, and the trained horses, dogs, and monkeys contribute to the general amusement of the visitors. The infant acrobats and equestrians draw much attention; and the bounding jockey, the Indian rubber boy, the lady globe-trotter, the jumping dog, &c., add to the interesting features of the performance. This circus, which has visited Bombay in previous years, enjoys a fair share of public patronage.

THE S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 9 a.m. from the Victoria Dock, No. 8, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, Captain G. Costanzo:—

FOR TRIESTE.

Mrs Grattan Geary and child, Mr C Pinto, Mr J Dwyer

FOR SUEZ.—Mrs Edith Pechey-Phipson and maid

FOR ADEN.—Mr C H Williams.

"TEMPLE BAR" thinks that with ladies a bachelor tax would be popular all the world over, and its imposition might be advantageously advocated by the many unions, associations, and societies of women existing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SURGEON-COLONEL LETHBRIDGE was examined before the Opium Commission on Tuesday. After corroborating the evidence of Dr. Harvey and others regarding the benefits derived by the Sikh soldier and the general population from the use of opium, and denying the existence of a connection between opium consumption and crime, Dr. Lethbrige concluded by deliberately recording his opinion, "that any attempt to interfere with the rights of Native States and the privileges of their subjects in regard to the growth, sale, or consumption of opium, will result in the gravest complications, and in serious danger to the stability of the Empire."

MR. W. S. MEYER, Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, has applied for twenty-one months' furlough to Europe from or after the 25th January. Mr. R. C. Carr will probably be chosen to act for him. The Madras paper learns that Mr. Meyer will submit before he proceeds on leave the scheme which he has been drawing up under the orders of the Commissioners for the reconstitution of the Land Revenue Department of the Board's office for the sanction of Government. The scheme has been taken in hand to provide funds to meet the salary of an Assistant Secretary to relieve the present Secretary, who is overburdened with work. To enable this to be done we learn that the appointment of Registrar on Rs. 300, and the Accountant on Rs. 250 are to be abolished, the present incumbents being pensioned; and the salary of the 1st Assistant is to be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 400. Several other changes are proposed in the minor appointments of the office.

So far as the local question is concerned, writes the local paper, the main result of the Government of India Committee, which recently sat at Cawnpore on the sewage question, was the collapse of the opposition offered by the military authorities to the laying of a sewer through cantonments. The idea underlying that opposition seems to have been that the proposed drain might prove hurtful to the health of the residents in cantonments, or might otherwise destroy the amenity of the locality through which it passed. The facts laid before the Committee showed conclusively that no alarm of this kind need be entertained. On the wider question of the disposal of sewage in general, the Committee, we understand, laid it down as an invariable rule that sewage in India ought never to be discharged into rivers. This is to go somewhat further than sanitary experts have yet done even in England, but if an error, it is unquestionably an error on the right side.

IT is understood that Admiral Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, with his flagship Boadicea, will leave Trincomalee almost immediately for Madras, calling at Negapatam on the way. After a short stay at that port, he will visit Calcutta, arriving off Saugor about the 22nd intant, accompanied by the 3rd class cruiser Brisk and gunboat Redbreast.

CAPTAIN BOWER, of the Intelligence Department, who has won a high reputation as an explorer, proceeded to Upper Burma, where he may possibly solve the vexed question of the true source of the Irrawaddy during the current cold weather.

No less than thirty-four thousand maunds of salt were produced last year in the manufacture of saltpetre, and this source of supply, unsavoury though it is, in view of the source whence saltpetre is obtained, is likely to figure regularly in the annual returns. The salt it said to be of good quality, and is used both for human consumption and for manufacture. The necessary arrangements for its excise were made about two years ago, but the owners of refineries do not find it worth while to go to the trouble and expense of purifying the large stocks which have accumululated in past years, so that the current yield is all that is likely to be available. As, however, the output of salt in Calcutta refineries alone amounts to some twenty-five or thirty thousand maunds annually, and it can be cleaned and purified with very little extra expense, the total obtained in the whole of India is likely to be considerable. The matter has been taken up both in the Patna and Bhagalpur refineries, and a growing amount of salt, obtained in this manner, is reported as having been excised in these divisions.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The dismissal from the service of Mr. A. J. Harrison C. S., late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, was the least that could be done with a man who so little understood the first principles of British government in India as to wantonly insult the sentiments of the native community by causing the beard of a subordinate official to be cut off. We have often referred to the danger which arises from the way in which mere youths with hardly any experience are hoisted into officiating charge of districts. Mr. A. J. Harrison had not been three years in the country before he was put in charge of the Montgomery district." The *Morning Post* however thinks it little short of a calamity to that gentleman's family. Mr. Harrison is one of eleven children, the mother being the widow of a clergyman in receipt of a pension of £40 a year. He passed brilliantly into the service three years ago, is a very young man, and is of such attributes, despite the beard-cutting episode which wrecked his Indian career, that it hopes he has been given the usual pension of £300 a year.

SEVERAL of the Tokyo papers have during the past few days commented on the result of the appeal to the Supreme Court at Shanghai in the *Chishima-Ravenna* case, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the details of the judgment are still unknown, but there is no doubt the Supreme Court admitted that the place where the collision occurred is within the territory of Japan, and the reversal of the decision of the Yokohama Court will be shown to be upon some other point than that of jurisdiction. The *Kokkai* says that not only has judgment been given against the Japanese Government, but the Supreme Court has also adjudged the place where the collision occurred to be outside Japanese territory. This decision has raised much indignation among the naval authorities of Japan, as it ignores the national rights of the country. Many of the officers of the navy are pressing for diplomatic negotiations to be opened in the matter, while at the same time advocating that proper steps be taken to appeal against the decision to the highest Court in England. The decision, adds the *Kokkai*, is regarded as unlawful, and it is supposed the Court was actuated by some outside influence. It is reported that the meeting of prominent naval officers held at the office of the Minister for the Navy on the 30th ultimo was convened for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in the matter. The *Mainichi* reports that Mr. Kirkwood is making preparations for an appeal against the decision, and has recommended the Government to remit the sum of 2,500 yen to Mr. Wilkinson in Shanghai to lodge in the Court as security.

AN old bachelor, who has just died in Paris, had hit upon an idea for getting proper attention from his servants, which was evidently successful, for he departed this life at the ripe old age of 87. Twelve years ago he made his will, and confided its provisions to his two maid-servants. They were to the effect that each servant should have an annuity of £24 a year, which was to be increased by £4 for every year that he continued to live after the date of making the will. It is said that the devotion with which the old gentleman was served was touching in the extreme.

IN a chilling notice of a new collection of verse by Mr. Norman Gale, the "Times" reviewer says:—"Among Mr. Gale's feebly pretty lyrics one occasionally stumbles upon such an infelicitous line as,—'Lo, I have had my share of grass and birds,' to which a sportsman could attach no other meaning than that the poet had had many falls in the hunting field and exceptional success with the partridges. What Mr. Gale means is that he has drunk his full share of the delights of country life." There is another possible solution: perhaps the line is from a dramatic monologue entitled "Nebuchadnezzar." In the same review the writer says dryly of the dedication, "To those friends of mine, Alfred Hayes and Richard le Gallienne, as an attempted proof of friendship equal to their own," that it "seems to reveal a world in which friendship is measured by fertility in versification." These young poets go feet in feet, rather than hand in hand, and, in the words of Burns, gently "scan" their brother man.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *North China Herald* mentions that one of the industries in China is the manufacture of mock money for offering to the dead. Formerly the Chinese burnt sham paper money, but the natives of Soongkong, Hangchow, and other places have come to the conclusion that dollars are more handy to the ghosts than clumsy paper money; hence they now, to a great extent, supply their ancestors and departed friends with mock dollars. Another very curious instance of the practice of cheating the gods is recorded. It appears that districts of the Anhui province have lately been ravaged by an epidemic. An attempt was then made to deceive the gods by "playing at" New Year's Day and pretending that September 1 was the first day of the new year. The objects was to make the god of sickness think that he had made a mistake in the seasons and had erred in bringing an epidemic on the people at a time when no epidemics in the course of nature should appear.

I ANNOUNCED several weeks ago that the King of Italy had offered the beautiful Palace of Cape di Monte to the Queen in case Her Majesty would like to visit Naples, writes the *Truth.* I understand that the offer has been accepted, and that, all being well, the Queen will go to Naples just before Easter for a stay of four weeks. Cape di Monte is on the hills above Naples, and the Palace is surrounded by a vast and very beautiful park. It is one of the most delightful Royal residences in Europe.

REVIEWS.

"PORTUGUESE DISCOVERIES, DEPENDENCIES, AND MISSIONS IN ASIA AND AFRICA," compiled by REV. A. R. D. D'ORSEY (W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON). This book has been laboriously and conscientiously worked up from many sources, the difficulty being more in selecting these sources than in the dearth of them. The first part tells of the Portuguese, their maritime discoveries, and their brilliant conquests in the East in the XVIth Century. The second part treats of the Portuguese Missions, including a condensed narrative of the rise of the Jesuits, their settlement in Portugal, and their subjugation of the heathen in Southern India, by St. Francis Xavier and his successors. The third book is devoted to the influence of the Portuguese Missions on the Syrian Christians. The fourth part comprehends the Missionary movements from the College of St. Paul at Goa, the famous Madura Mission, the conversion of India from Pondicherry and Cape Comorin, and the struggles of the Syrian Church during the XVIIth and the XVIIIth Centuries. The fifth book relates to modern missionary efforts in South India, the first Protestant Missions in the Deccan, &c., the present state of the Syrian Christians as proving the still existing operation of Portuguese influence. The whole drift of the volume is to show that it is the duty of the Church of England to do her utmost to remedy what the Rev. A. K. D'Orsey considers the damage worked by Roman Catholic missionaries to Syrian Christianity. In following the growth of the different Christian communities in India, the reader comes upon much interesting information in these and kindred subjects, which the author largely quotes from old authorities, and keeps his end steadily in view. His religious bias, of course, is very strong, but his sincerity is manifest. His anxiety to serve the Syrian Christians is great, and he is somewhat hopeful on the subject:

"It may still be not impossible, if the Syrian clergy could be raised from their depressed condition, and persuaded to embrace the means of education, that their teaching should be reduced to a more Scriptural standard, without any disturbance of their ecclesiastical system. The moral character of their people is still admitted to present many points of superiority over other Natives. A simplicity of manner, accompanied by no small degree of honesty and plain dealing, distinguishes their intercourse with others, and renders it the more to be regretted that designs undertaken for their spiritual improvement should for the present be so unhappily interrupted."

It is a wide subject, and one which the missionary mind must long to tackle, and which it will tackle however indifferent be the community who are to be assisted to a clearer knowledge of the truth.

"DOGS: A MANUAL FOR AMATEURS," by MRS. DE SALIS (MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., 39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON). This little book describes all sorts and conditions of dogs, gives their points, their ailments, with remedies for the same, hints for their general management, feeding, washing, and nursing, and the authoress offers to give at any time information respecting dogs' maladies, and to tell her readers the best sources for the purchase and sale of all the best breeds. For this information the small fee of one shilling will be charged, the proceeds to be divided between the Home for Lost Dogs at Battersea and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in whose reports can be seen how much the sum amounts to. Mrs. de Salis tells a story of a terrier, who being taken in a cab by his master on a cold day, found the moisture condense on the window to such an extent that he could not see what was passing in the street. Without one word being said to him, he set to work to clear away the moisture with his tongue, and then looked through the space. Hearing a noise on the other side of the street, he crossed the cab and repeated the operation by licking the moisture from the opposite pane of glass in order to ascertain the cause of the noise. Most inquisitive dog! The most exciting anecdotes in this booklet are told of American dogs.

"GRISLEY GRISELL," by C. M. YONGE (MESSRS MACMILLAN AND CO., LONDON) is yet another addition to the Colonial Library. The author of "The Heir of Redclyffe has not lost her cunning in telling tales which old and young can equally enjoy. "Grisley Grisell" is a historical novel of the time of the Wars of Roses, recording the events in the childhood and youth of the Laidly Lady of Whitburn. Rendered unsightly at the age of ten by an explosion of gunpowder, she, though neglected by her parents and family, gets through the next five years of her life in a convent, where she is educated and trained by the good sisters to a very useful meekness and submission to her most trying fate. Their lessons are not lost, they guide her triumphantly through all sorts of difficulties, and at last she wins her way to her highest ideal of happiness in this world. Truth is almost invariably stranger than fiction, yet this story is an exception, for with a charming regard to the exigencies of the tale, true love is allowed to work steadily for its object for seven years, with every opportunity in its favour. Wars rage, rivals hang about, banishment takes off the hero, yet Grisley Grisell for those seven years has so much in her favour that we cannot wonder that she, with her patient, self-sacrificing, and persevering spirit, should work out her fate in the right way. It is perhaps almost too much of a relief from the contemplation of the faultless beauty of most heroines to find one who is absolutely ugly, with no redeeming feature in her face and yet whose spirit wins through so unattractive an exterior. It is a duty which few novelists recognise to give ugly but pleasant people a chance now and again. We cannot all be beautiful and brilliant, but we may succeed in being good if we only get enough of such encouragement.

"IN THE TRUE STORY BOOK," by ANDREW LANG (MESSRS. LONGMANS GREEN & CO., LONDON), we have a collection of real adventures which happened to real people. They are all facts given to us in the garb, in which they have been dressed by the best writers, selected and edited by that Prince of Story-tellers, Andrew Lang. "Many of the tales are concerned with fighting," he tells us, "for that is the most dramatic part of mortal business." These stories, though true, are not meant as lessons, nor must they be read as such. The author hints that later he may return to the realms of Fairyland "after this excursion into the actual work-a-day world. The adventures are many of them old friends, but exciting and interesting to boys of every age, and are well illustrated by different artists. "A Boy Among the Red Indians" is real enough to fascinate many little chaps, and "Two Great Matches" appeals to the heart of the young cricketer. "The Tale of Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift," told by Rider Haggard, is a melancholy though true description of that terrible battle-field. The twenty-four stories make up in their different ways a valuable contribution to the Children's Christmas Library, and need not make us regret that this year we get no Fairy tales from the pen of the Editor.

"THE SHADRACH AND OTHER STORIES," by FRANK R. STOCKTON (W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON). We suppose there is such a thing as Shadrach, but even if it be a shadowy substance, a pleasant story turns on it, inculcating the utter hopelessness of struggling against one's fate. "Asaph," one of the "other stories," is about the best in the book. Everything falls out as those who had most busied themselves did not want, and yet the right people are made tolerably happy and the reader is amused, thus satisfying justice and the purpose of story-telling. "My Terminal Moraine" and "Relative Existences" are topsy-turvy as to geology and science, but are none the less entertaining. There is no reason why the novelist should not discover a mine of ice and amass a fortune for his hero from it. It is not a bit more difficult than working out a totally new plot, for all we want is that the idea should be consistently followed and that Frank Stockton can do, as well as put humour and interest into the tale.

"HERE and THERE in ITALY," by LINDA VILLARI (W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON). These papers are partly new matter, and partly consist of former contributions to various magazines. The book is a light, readable, sympathetic description of many parts of Italy, not going so far back into remote antiquity as to suggest padding, nor yet indulging in dissertations on modern Italian politics. The authoress visited Capri, San Marino, Rome, Val Bregaglia, Bordighera, Asolo, Soglio, Rome, and a few other places, and if she has not much new or of absorbing interest to tell about her pleasant wanderings, at least we travel willingly with her, and she shows us the people, happy and gay, and the scenery rugged or smiling as it appeared to her.

THERE is no truth whatever in the statement which has appeared in numerous journals that the Queen has been "slightly indisposed at Balmoral owing to the severity of the weather." The Queen has been in excellent health throughout the autmn, and cold weather always suits her best. It is also quite untrue that the Queen's "rheumatic complaint has lately been unusualy severe." The Queen has frequently suffered from rheumatism in her knees for the last twelve years; but it is merely a local malady, and it has not troubled Her Majesty of late either more often or with more severity than usual.

To any one, says the *Celestial Empire*, who watches the course of trade in China the enormous advances which Japan has made in supplying a rubbishy class of piece-goods to the market must have been apparent in recent years, and there is no doubt that, though the class of goods turned out by the Osaka mills is infinitely inferior to the product of the Bombay mills, yet their cheapness will always operate to increase the demand for the Japanese products in the Chinese markets. We doubt very much, indeed, when we make allowance for the wholesale system of peculation and nepotism which pervades all such institutions in China, that until the rulers of this country give up their endeavour to make the cotton-spinning industry merely an easy road to wealth for the officials, and throw it open freely to Foreign capital and the commercial classes of the Chinese, that China will be able to compete seriously with either Bombay or Japan.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

TUESDAY was the twelfth day of the trial of the Himalaya Bank officials, Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and Frederick Moss, manager, under section 409 and other sections of the Penal Code, and section 215 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Strachey, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Vansittart appeared for the Crown, Mr. J. E. Howard and Mr. Ross Alston for Mr. Wilson, Mr. Reid for Mr. Munton, and Mr. Wallach for Mr. Greenway. Mr. Moss was unrepresented.

The evidence on Tuesday was much more interesting than on the previous day. The interrogation of Mr. Connell on the duties of an auditor formed the main subject of the day's proceedings, but, were the facts of the case not so well known from what Mr. King has already stated, the evidence of Mr. Henry, the Official Liquidator, would be more startling. Mr. Henry has prepared balance-sheets for the half-years ending June and December 1890 for comparison—or, contrast—with those issued by the bank.

George Claude Hampton, Head Assistant to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Allahabad, examined by Mr. Strachey, proved the certificate of incorporation of the Himalaya Bank and other documents. There were no articles of association registered. Among other documents he proved was the balance-sheet of the Himalaya Bank of December 1890, with certain letters from the manager. Had he known that the balance-sheet was not a true statement of the Company's position he would not have registered it.

By the Court.—Any one could obtain a copy of the balance-sheet or examine it in the office by payment of a small fee.

By Mr. Reid.—In the Registrar's office they were not the judges of the correctness of the balance-sheet. They had to go by the auditor's certificate. They relied implicitly on the auditor's certificate for the correctness of the accounts. The two requirements were the auditor's certificate and adoption by a general meeting. The balance-sheet of December 1890 was registered on 17th June 1891. It would have been after 17th June that it would be open to the public. In the majority of cases articles of association were registered by companies. He had seen balance-sheets of the Crown Brewery Company. He had no distinct recollection of any of these balance-sheets being objected to.

Dominic Connell, Secretary to the Crown Brewery Company, Mussoorie, examined by Mr. Strachey, said he was auditor of the Himalaya Bank from June 1888 till the bank closed its doors. He had never performed the duties of an auditor before. None of the defendants told him what his duties were.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alston.—In connection with his work in the Crown Brewery Company he never had the curiosity to look into the Indian Companies Act. He knew there was such an Act. He applied to be appointed auditor because it was vacant.

The Chief Justice: A good many applications are made on the same qualifications.

By Mr. Alston.—He thought he might as well get the Rs. 125 as any one else. He thought it was not enough, and he asked for more. He knew Mr. Wilson. He had not been in Mr. Wilson's house for the last ten years. He merely knew him. Mr. Wilson had no interest in the Crown Brewery Company. He never suggested to the directors that he knew nothing about the duties of an auditor. He was in the habit of attending the meetings of the Himalaya Bank shareholders. It never occurred to him that his signature to the balance-sheet would lead the directors and others to think he had gone through the accounts and had satisfied himself. He did attach importance to his certificate to the balance-sheet. He thought it was the duty of the office to prepare the balance-sheet, and that it was his duty to check the figures. He served for three years as assistant in the Punjab Bank. He had charge of the promissory note register and agency accounts. He was assistant and accountant in the Murree Brewery Company. He had to do with accounts of breweries altogether about sixteen years. He had seen audits of brewery companies. He sent the balance-sheets of the Crown Brewery Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The balance-sheet was returned on one occasion. He merely applied for the office of auditor without stating his qualifications.

The Chief Justice: In the way you would apply to be made Commander-in-Chief or appointed to any other high office.

Connell, further cross-examined, said he had known Moss since 1883. Since that year Moss had been at his place twice, and he at Moss's place three times. Moss was appointed auditor of the Crown Brewery Company in 1883, witness was appointed auditor of the Himalaya Bank five years afterwards. Witness had nothing to do with Moss's appointment. Witness had no power to remove him from that appointment. [illegible] was not present when he audited the accounts.

William Daniel Henry, agent of the Mussoorie Branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla, examined by Mr. Strachey, stated he was the Official Liquidator of the Himalaya Bank. He had gone carefully into all the accounts of the bank. He had paid the depositors two annas [illegible] and he hoped to pay another anna. [illegible] balance-sheets of June and December 1890 had been correct the depositors would [illegible] back all their money, and the shareholders [illegible] It took him ten days or a fortnight to [illegible] the accounts of the bank. In June 1890 [illegible] reserve fund were gone—swallowed [illegible]. There was what they called a [illegible] pledged to the Agra Bank, [illegible] Rs. 1,42,205 on the 13th June, [illegible] 1,30,474 on the 31st December. The reserve [illegible] Rs. 1,30,000. The Doubtful Debt Liquidation [illegible] also gone on the 30th June. The unrealised [illegible] account was also gone.

By the Court.—This was a credit in their books and swelled the assets of the bank.

By Mr. Strachey.—There was no other provision for meeting bad debts. He had gone back as far as 1st January 1886 and the bank was insolvent then. He had not gone farther back. In June 1890 there was no possibility whatever of saving the bank. He had tried to ascertain the exact position of the bank on 30th June and 31st December, and had made balance-sheets of the actual state of the bank on those dates. It was a balance-sheet he would have prepared from the books on that date. He had not taken the valuation of properties as he had realised them. He had excluded debts barred by limitation. Tested by the progress of events in the liquidation, the state of affairs would be much worse—the total of good and hopeful debts in his balance-sheet would be less, and the irrecoverable would be more. Out of the Rs. 17 lakhs good and hopeful debts in his balance-sheet he expected to recover Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 lakhs. Of the total of Rs. 28 lakhs "loans and bills discounted" in the bank's balance-sheet, Rs. 13 lakhs were classified in witness's balance-sheet as irrecoverable. Witness also prepared a balance-sheet for 31st December 1890 made up on the same principle.

The following is the balance-sheet, which was put in by the prosecution, and also the balance-sheet issued by the bank for the same half-year, another exhibit:—

THE BALANCE-SHEET PREPARED BY THE BANK.

Balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890.

		Rs.	a.	p.
To loans and bills discounted, &c.		28,49,378	1	5
„ amount due by Bank's Agencies		13,715	9	6
„ Government securities		1,47,005	0	0
„ House property		60,000	0	0
„ office furniture		4,011	12	0
„ cash deposit with local banks	Rs. 6,335 13 10			
„ cash and drafts	87,121 8 2			
		93,457	6	0
Total...		31,37,587	12	11
		Rs.	a.	p.
By capital		2,00,000	0	0
„ reserve fund		1,30,000	0	0
„ fixed deposits		23,85,523	11	0
„ floating deposits	Rs. 51,841-6-1 / Rs. 54,944-3-1	1,06,785	9	2
„ Amount due to Banks and Agencies		1,63,625	14	5
„ Government paper premium and discount account	Rs. 3,095 8 0			
„ unrealised interest account	1,07,468 3 10			
„ unclaimed balance	3,586 0 10			
„ Doubtful debt loan account	19,529 9 6			
		1,33,679	6	2
„ divisible balance		12,953	3	8
Total		31,37,567	12	11

THE BALANCE-SHEET OF THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.

Balance sheet for the half-year ended 31st Dec. 1890.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To capital	2,00,000	0	0
„ reserve fund	1,30,000	0	0
„ fixed deposits	23,61,074	9	7
„ current accounts	1,01,231	11	1
„ amount due to Banks and Agencies	1,68,625	14	5
„ Government paper, premium and discount account	3,095	8	0
„ unrealised interest account	1,07,468	3	10
„ unclaimed balance	3,586	0	10
„ doubtful debt liquidation account	19,529	9	6
„ Balance	12,953	3	8
Grand Total...	31,07,567	12	11

ASSETS.

Good and Hopeful.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By loans on bonds and promissory notes	8,47,883	15	5
„ "Z" loans	5,517	4	1
„ court	2,132	11	7
„ bills discounted	9,707	13	6
„ over-drawn current accounts	5,41,995	11	0
Total...	14,07,237	7	7
„ amount due by Banks and Agencies	20,051	7	4
„ Government and other securities	1,47,005	0	0
„ bank's house property	60,000	0	0
„ bank office furniture	4,011	12	0
„ cash and drafts	27,121	8	0
Total Good and Hopeful...	16,65,427	3	1

Irrecoverable.

	Rs.	a.	p.
„ loans on bonds and promissory notes	5,22,506	0	2
„ "Z" loans	1,09,762	5	6
„ court	22,377	12	3
„ bills discounted	6,673	12	3
„ over-drawn current accounts	7,79,871	11	8
Total Irrecoverable...	14,42,140	9	10
Grand Total...	31,05,567	12	11

The entry in the bank's balance-sheet "loans and bills discounted" Rs. 28 lakhs included the Rs. 14 lakhs classed as irrecoverable by witness. The nominal value of policies on 30th June 1892 was Rs. 8,87,000 and in January 1892 the surrender value was Rs. 77,000. The premiums were paid by the bank. The charge on the bank for premiums was between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 a month. Even if the policies had been taken at their nominal value all the funds for meeting bad debts would have been gone. On that assumption the depositors would have got back from ten to twelve annas in the rupee. He had read the minute of questions. He had heard Mr. King's evidence, and he agreed entirely with the evidence given by him as to the accounts in the minute. He had had no difficulty in finding out the financial position of the debtors of the bank.

By the Court.—In witness's bank they had no difficulty in finding out the financial position of customers.

By Mr. Strachey.—In his balance-sheet for 30th June 1890 he had not included the hundis in cash and drafts. In the December balance-sheet similarly he struck off Henry's hundis. Witness was present at the inquiry held by the Judge of Saharanpur in April 1892 into the circumstances of the bank. (Counsel put in the statements of the defendants Wilson, Greenway and Moss at that inquiry). Witness proved the signatures of those defendants to the statements.

Mr. Reid objected that the statement of Mr. Munton was inadmissible under section 132 of the Evidence Act. His friend Mr. Howard informed him that the accused were all summoned as witnesses.

Mr. Strachey said that the question had been raised and decided by a full bench of the High Court of Madras, reported in Indian Law Reports, 3 Madras, page 271. He suggested that it would be a convenient time to adjourn, and he would address the Court on the subject next morning.

The Court accordingly adjourned.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

THE principal witness heard before the Commission at Allahabad on Tuesday was Mr. Alan Cadell, whose evidence, if it had not that general interest that Mr. Stoker managed to impart to his, carried the weight that comes from long and varied experience.

Mr. Cadell said he was the member of the Board of Revenue in charge of excise, and at one time he was for eighteen months Commissioner of Excise. He had had large experience in Settlement work in various parts of the Provinces. Statistics were not accurate enough to enable him to speak as to the increase in the use of hemp drug; but it had been many times admitted that when the price of one intoxicant was increased the consumption of some other increased. This was the experience in Bengal and repeatedly in these Provinces. Since the very large increase in the still head duty he thought it very probable that the consumption of hemp drugs had increased. The two habits were to some extent interchangeable. The raising of the still head duty, the practical abandonment of the outstill system, and more careful excise all pointed to the probability of an increase in hemp drug consumption. In 1882-83 the excise on spirits was Rs. 1-8-6; in 1890-91 Rs. 1-13-11 and 1891-92 after the very serious increase in the still head duty, it was Rs. 2-13-8 per gallon, London proof. The earlier figures dealt with spirits of unascertained strength; but in some cases they were certainly 20 or 30 over proof. The figures for 1891-92 might be above normal, owing to misapprehension on the part of the contractors when bidding. The statistics that were imperfect were those of consumption the figures that could be relied upon were those showing revenue, and in that there was an undoubted large increase. His opinion was that that increase was principally due to improved excise administration. If there had been any substitution of drugs for liquor he would expect it to be among the lower classes.

Mr. Cadell was next questioned as to the terrible results sometimes attributed to drugs. He said the effect showed itself very little upon the ordinary person. He thought *bhang* to be practically harmless; *charras* and *ganja* taken in excess appeared to conduce to insanity; but even these were less harmful than opium smoking or the drinking of English spirits. He instanced English spirits because those who used them were more commonly given to excess. The witness quoted from the Board of Revenue's report in which allusion was made to asylum statistics; these tended to show that spirits in India were comparatively harmless intoxicants, and that to drive people to drugs by making spirits too dear for general consumption, was, in the interests of the people, a very undesirable change in excise administration. Except as visitor of a lunatic asylum he had no experience of the effects of drugs; and upon the cases he had seen in asylums he was not prepared to offer an opinion. He hoped the inquiries of the Commission would give assistance on that point.

The President next called Mr. Cadell's attention to the statements that hemp drugs were provocative of crime. The witness asserted that in his opinion no intoxicant in India, among the Indians, has any serious connection with crime, at any rate in this part of India. People were primed sometimes with intoxicants to commit pre-determined crime. It was quite possible that numbers of habitual bad characters took drugs; it was looked upon as more or less disreputable to consume *ganja* and *charras*—not *bhang*. He certainly would not recommend prohibition of the drugs—it was not required. The object should be not to make intoxicants unnecessarily cheap, and certainly not to afford inducements for indulgence in them. It would be advisable still further to reduce the number of shops, and generally he thought the system in these Provinces was capable of great improvements—both to enforce these restrictions and to produce increased revenue. In towns there was a possibility of further reducing the number of shops, but in some districts they would need increasing. Yet the total number might be decreased. In Bahraich there were 19 shops to over 1,000,000 inhabitants, whilst in Jalaon there were 170 shops to under 400,000 inhabitants. In Bahraich the wild plant grew largely; but it was necessary to give the people, as law-abiding citizens, opportunity to obtain drugs in a regular manner if they required them.

Mr. Cadell agreed with Mr. Stoker that the present system of taxation, though it had worked well, was not worthy of maintenance. He also was in favour of a direct taxation upon all the *charras* and *ganja* that came into these Provinces, working in agreement with other provinces. In general the witness agreed with Mr. Stoker on the subject of an import duty. He thought that the revenue from drugs should go to the province where they were consumed—that was an equitable principle; and he advocated inter-provincial agreement in imposing duty. He agreed with Mr. Stoker as to the establishment of bonded warehouses; and as to the issuing of licenses for one only of the forms of hemp. In the report of 1882-83 witness himself advocated the separation of the harmless *bhang* from *ganja* and *charras*. In regard to local option, he had never heard any objections to *ganja* shops; there had been objections made to spirit shop.

Later in the day the Commissioners had before them several native witnesses, including that Mohunt of Benares who works for teetotalism in conjunction with Messrs. Caine and Evans. *Moresuo* he emphatically condemned hemp in all forms—*charras*, *ganja*, and even the harmless necessary *majum*.

THE RAMPORE MURDER.

EXECUTION OF HAWKINS.

ROBERT Fenelon Hawkins, Temporary Engineer, B. R. M. Railway, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. E. C. Elliot, Executive Engineer of that Railway, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the Moradabad Jail at eight o'clock on Monday morning. From all accounts the condemned man was quite cheerful during his detention, and was prepared for death. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Chaplain of Rurki, visited Hawkins frequently since Saturday last, and early on Monday quite a large crowd of Natives assembled round the jail, but were promptly dispersed by the police on duty, and at about eight o'clock the jail gate opened and a procession, consisting of the prisoner under escort, the Superintendent of the Jail, Mr. Roberts, the Deputy Magistrate, and a few of the European residents of the place, came out and proceeded round the jail wall to the south of the jail, where the permanent gallows is erected in an enclosure. During the march from the cell to the gallows the Chaplain read the burial service, which only concluded after the condemned man had mounted the scaffold, when the "drop" was given and life was extinct almost instantaneously. The condemned man made no speech, as was expected, but wrote the following on his shirt-front:—

"BRETHREN,—If you wish to meet death as it ought to be met, always fear what God can do to your soul and not what man can do to your body.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, so that you must, in that awful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts will be known, obtain by their aid everlasting happiness.

"BRETHREN,—I do not only bitterly and truly repent of my sins, but I thank God it has pleased him to punish me in his world for them, instead of destroying my soul in the next.

"BRETHREN,—I have been as great a sinner as ever trod this earth, but I have always repented for my sins, and fearing God, have done my best to abide by His commandments. My conscience tells me that my good works outweigh my evil deeds, and I have not the slightest doubt as to the salvation of my soul, which I feel goes this day to meet its Saviour and its God.

A few more struggles here, a few more partings o'er
A few more toils, a few more tears, and I shall be no more.
Oh! then, my Lord, prepare my sould for that great day.
Oh! wash me in Thy precious blood, and take my sins away.
Soon my soul to God who gave it,
Will have sped its rapid flight;
Able now by Grace to save it,
Oh! that while I can, I might.
Oh! by the Power grant Lord that I
At my last hour fall not from thee;
Saved by Thy Grace, Thine I may be
All through the days of eternity.
Death must come one day to me,
Jesus cast me not from Thee;
Thine let me still abide
In Thy Heart and Wounded Side.

"Robert Fenelon Hawkins, born 23rd June, 1859, killed (hanged) for the cause of justice, 4th December, 1893."

Hawkins was dressed in a white flannel suit and wore a pair of carpet-work slippers. His remains, on being taken down, were enclosed in a coffin and buried in a corner of the jail garden.

It appears that Hawkins, petitioned the Government of India as well as the local Government, but with no better result, neither being able to find extenuating circumstances.—*Morning Post.*

THE KATHIAWAR IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

COLONEL MELLIS, C.S.I., Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops accompanied by his Staff Officer, Lieutenant Bailey, 16th Bengal Cavalry arrived in Rajkote on the evening of the 3rd instant, on inspection duty. On the following morning at 7-30 he inspected the Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry, consisting of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, the Junagadh Imperial Service Lancers and the Navanagar Imperial Service Lancers, taking a separate inspection of each in the order named. There were two squadrons of the Bhavnagar Lancers, and one each of the other two Corps present on parade. After the separate inspections had been concluded, the four squadrons formed line and worked together under the command of the local Inspecting Officer, Captain A W Forbes, and considering that the three Corps had never met before, the various manoeuvres were very creditably performed. At the conclusion of the parade, Colonel Mellis witnessed a march past of the Rajkumar College Cadet Corps, under the command of Kumar Shri Lukhubha of Jamnagar, after which some of the student princes, who are looking forward to obtaining commissions in the Imperial Service Cavalry, were introduced to the Inspector General by Mr. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College.

At 5 p.m. Colonel Mellis inspected the horses of the three Imperial Service Corps on the 'maidan' close to their encampment, opposite the Jamnagar Uttara.

At 8 a.m., on the 5th instant, the troops moved off from the general parade ground, the Junagadh Lancers forming an advanced guard, under cover of which the Bhavnagar Lancers took up a line of outposts about two miles in extent, facing west, covering the station of Rajkote. The Navanagar Lancers were held in reserve on the Race Course. After inspecting the line and questioning the Officers and men as to their respective duties the Inspector General orderd the Troops to form up, and calling the Officers to the front, told them that he was much pleased with what he had seen, and, that considering the short time the Corps had been in existence, they had made good progress, and that he would have much pleasure in reporting to Government, and to H E, the Commander in Chief, that the Imperial Service Cavalry in Kathiawar were getting on very well.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

THE dialect of London, which was first noted with verification and independently of tradition by Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Anstey, and which everybody now knows tediously well, is so unlike the dialect in Dickens that some doubt is inevitably thrown upon Dickens's American. If the London language he wrote was ever spoken, what has become of it? The American language he wrote has also disappeared; and the suggestion is that the American people, roughly apprised of their peculiarities, took a note of them, made a resolution against them, and overcame them. To have done this would be to have given proof of a sensitiveness which should be a most effectual reproof to the caricatturist. But one is incredulous as to such a national achievement. How it really was Americans themselves could tell us, but they are the only people capable of keeping the secret corporately. We are inclined to believe that Dickens conceived and developed an American language much his own.

The real Americanisms for their slightness, are none the less distinctive. 'Two weeks,' for example is American; so is 'makeover' for 'make anew'; the 'limb' of a tree, 'cool of,' 'ten minutes of three,' 'buying' a ticket, 'in years' instead of 'for years,' 'all summer,' 'around' for 'about.' When an American speaks of the 'girls' of a household, he means those we call the 'maids.' 'He claims that the house did not belong to him;' 'It is claimed that Miss B clerked in a cigar-store.' These are ordinary newspaper phrases, but are evidently not educated American. Shopmen and shopwomen, however, are 'clerks' everywhere. A conspicuous grammatical freak is the change made in the use of the verb 'to feed.' Whereas Englishmen put the person fed into the accusative and the food into the ablative, the American has the food in the accusative and the person fed in the dative: 'I feed bread and milk to my children.' Moreover it is the American suckling child that 'nurses,' not the nurse that nurses 'him.' 'I want you should go' sounds perhaps no more uncouth to us than 'I want you to go,' which they never say, sounds to Americans.

Every one knows that 'mad' is the popular American word for 'angry,' but it is not so generally known that 'crazy' is the only word in use for 'mad' 'I would have you know' is a correct English phrase, out of daily use with us. In America it is retained and somewhat strained out of its original construction; for it is no longer confined to phrases denoting the speakers action or agency. 'I should be sorry to have you loose your position' (for an American says 'position' and not 'place' or 'appointment') is not intended to imply that the speaker has any part in making you lose it. The Irish example has perhaps something to do with the universal American way of dropping the 'h' 'humble' and 'herb,' and of saying 'Our Father who art in Heaven.' Nearly all Americans say 'stoopid' and 'Noo York' but the 'oo' is quite short, as in 'book.'

American custom has probably done as much good as harm to the language, but the least welcome thing which it has given us of late is the strange word 'non-committal,' used as an adjective. It is to be found in the novels of Mr. James, and very frequently in those of Mr. Howells. This week it made its first appearance in an English paper.

A question has been asked of late as to the meaning of certain names of Spanish women—unlike any other names in the world. Carmen, for example, which has become, since Theophile Gautier chose it for his 'Emaux et Camees' the name of the principal Spanish woman of the modern convention, means nothing less than Carmel—Mount Carmel, that is, whence the religious order of Carmelites take their title. The girl who bears the name has been christened Maria, like most of her companions, with the addition of some special invocation which serves as a distinction and at the same time as an expression of devotion. Carmen keeps her feast on the festival of Nuestra Senora del Carmen; Consuelo is named Mary of Consolation; Paz, Mary of Peace; Pilar, Mary of the Pillar (the famous Spanish sanctuary); Concepcion, Mary of the Immaculate Conception; Dolores, Mary of the Seven Sorrows. The Italians, on the other hand, distinguish women bearing the usual name by ingenious versions of Mary of which it is easy to count eight in use.

The thing to be gathered from the last record of a prima donna's interview with Gounod is that the master, looking into the thick—'the brown'—of the public with the alien eyes of the artist, did apparently believe that he discerned somewhere in the heart of it a real simplicity—'le naif,' he called it. He believed it was something quick and sincere, of no great value, but candid, childish, and human. He evidently thought that it was possible to exchange a sign of recognition, immediate and unintercepted, with this distant thing as it were, a child carried along by people singing the comic songs and talking the cunning platitudes of the crowd.

And not only in the thick of the crowd is that simple little creature perceptible. Gounod seems to have found its like in the middle of his own heart. One simplicity signals to the other. If this is true, it is a form of reconciliation that would compromise no reserve or reticence. The interchange would be as frank and silent as the level glances of two strange children facing one another.

The fact is that a very large number of people, a whole public, almost a whole nation, is necessary for producing anything like a recognizable simplicity. With distance and numbers, 'le naif' may form itself and appear; but with a smaller crowd, at close quarters, it is not to be seen. Gounod, having the world for his public, doubtless had a very little and simple creature to sing to.

The international accusation which is most freely interchanged and countercharged is that of eating too much. The English and French, the Italians and Germans, even the Savoyards and the Swiss, taunt one another with this kind of excess, mutually, and then exchange partners, to do the same. A writer in the Figaro, after a voyage in a P. & O. steamer, has just revived the old complaint. He was called upon to take meals throughout the day with but two hours interval. Among John Leech's drawings is one of two Frenchmen, tucked up in their napkins, taking a Breakfast of which the menu is given, in contrast to the cup of tea and egg and toast which satisfies the Briton. In this case the English artist's bit of primitive satire was sufficiently unjust, inasmuch as the Frechmen's breakfast represented the English breakfast and lunch in one. The Italians talk amongst themselves of dining as we talk of weather—with the zest that comes of privation. For whatever may be the truth as to the comparison of other nations, Italy is decidedly abstemious. What most of all seems to convict the English of inordinate appetites is the sight of the whole world incessantly pouring provisions upon our coasts. A Portuguese, interested in the commissariat of nations, has drawn a map of the lines of exports and imports, and it is wonderful to see how the food sets towards England—in what flocks and herds, cases and cans!

Where our own countrymen are really a cause of some wonder is at the afternoon tea table, by no means left to the women, as some pretend. A childish appetite for ingenious sandwiches and hot cakes at irregular hours is a thing that our fathers would have hesitated to confess, but it is as candidly shown in the English country house as is, in Germany, a passion for omelettes at four o'clock. Where is the German watering place but has—erected as the goal of a moderate walk through the local scenery—its restaurant (or 'restauration in the German idiom), where relays of omelettes of great size are served with rusks and coffee, in the open air. The Figaro writer, by the way, is some what aggrieved, as well as astonished to find his English fellow passengers to the East, so lax in France, dressing for dinner. The steamer he should remember, is, like an Embassy, English ground.

We must hope that M Paul Verlaine when he lectures at Barnard's Inn on Tuesday, will not be afraid to be technical. An explanation of his own technique in his 'Liturgies Intimes'—his latest volume—would be the most instructive lecture he could give to his English readers. One of the long customs and habits of the French language which in that little book he rescinds and abrogates refers to the gender of 'amour.' Hitherto there has been but one kind of 'amour' that might never take a feminine form—the 'amour' in a prayer-book. The word otherwise might be feminine or masculine, at the writer's will. In M. Verlaine's verses, which are a series of devotional poems on the Mass, the word is used in its religious sense, as a feminine. The construction of the lines is in some cases according to the hitherto accepted laws, in others it follows freer but more delicate directions.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

760—Little S N and B—Volubhdas Damodhar vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishunker and K.

763—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Nawrojee Kapadia and another vs Byramjee Bhimjibhoy Mistry—Chalk W and S.

774-86-91—Chalk W and S—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Jetha Ratna and others—Payne G and S and Edge low and G.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

351-21067-90—Balkrishna and P. Dyal Mowjee vs Nanbai and another—Payne G and S.

274-28-92—Khunderao M—Cooverbai vs Kessowjee Lalljee—Bhaishunker and K.

Appeals.

571—Pestonjee R and K—Javervahoo vs Charles Agnew Turner—Little S N and B.

767—F P Pavri—Ramkissondas Nandoo vs Monghibai and another Bhaishunker and K.

THE suggestion that the Columbian exposition be re-opened during the summer of 1894, which was seriously made by one or two newspapers, will (says the Chicago correspondent of the New York *Critic*) probably come to nought. There are legal difficulties in the way of such a continuance, and even if these should be removed, it would probably be impossible to retain a satisfactory proportion of the exhibits. But the suggestion is most impractical from the point of view of policy. An attempt to repeat a success of this kind is rarely successful, and in the present case it might be disastrous. The risk in money would perhaps be little, but in prestige it would be enormous. And we cannot afford to lose the reputation which this achievement has given us. It would be intolerable too, to see the Fair die a lingering death from inanition; a sudden extinction, melancholy as it would be, is much to be preferred. The most fitting end of all, however, is that suggested by Mr. Burnham, the Director of works, who is the most imaginative of men. He would like to put the torch to the buildings—to give one more brilliant dramatic spectacle to the world, and end the Fair as impressively as it was begun, with a kind of swan-song of beauty.

*FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES.

I HAVE just seen some of the prettiest possible evening blouses in soft silk crepe de Chine, made in every possible colour and shade, so that any skirt can easily be matched. These blouses, writes a lady correspondent, are wonderfully useful, and it is obviously the greatest possible help, in getting together enough dresses for country-house visiting to be able to buy two or three of these pretty blouses, especially now that very plain and simple skirts are in fashion. The soft crepe de Chine takes very little room in packing, and does not crush; and when trimmed with pretty light lace it looks very effective at night. These blouses are quite smart enough for ordinary toilettes or to wear at small dances, and are especially becoming to young girls. The neck is made open in front in a V shape with the white lace falling over in a cloud and the sleeves are short, reaching to the elbow and finished with a deep flounce of lace. At the waist is a wide ceinture of the crepe.

TEA-GOWNS.

What should we do without tea-gowns, having once become used to the luxury of wearing them? It seems incredible that there was a time when they were unknown and unthought-of, when there was no choice but to be fully dressed, belted and buckled or else the other extreme of wearing a dressing-gown in which it was impossible to make any appearance. Now no one considers a wardrobe complete without as great a choice of tea-gowns as of dresses; and one at least of these is expected to be sufficiently handsome to wear for five o'clock tea when there are visitors or at a large dinner. The great advantage gained by this modern innovation is that a woman is seen in such different styles that she seems like another person at the various times of the day. She who is small and slim in her tailor-made dress in the morning becomes a fine woman in the loose folds of a rich tea-gown in the afternoon; it enables her to fall into quite different attitudes and poses. We obviously cannot appreciate this advantage too highly. A tea-gown which I saw the other day is in a style that is invaluable for country-house visiting, since it is not too splendid for afternoon and yet is handsome enough for dinner. It is a very elegant gown in rich satin duchesse, loose folds falling from the deep yoke to the feet in front, and a Watteau pleat at the back. It is trimmed with very rich ecru guipure applique lace and insertion. It looks very well made in apple green satin, with trimmings of embroidered Brussels net. The deep yoke, which is most becoming, setting of the head and shoulders to great advantage, is made either of transparent Brussels net, shewing the colour of the satin beneath, or of insertions of guipure put on in lines, leaving spaces in which the satin shows uncovered. Both designs are very effective. The figure is very well shaped at the sides, under the arms, by a simulated zouave.

AN ELEGANT MANTLE.

One of the other novelties I have seen is a very elegant mantle, of a very good length, which hangs in graceful folds from the shoulders, and is made in rich velours plush, handsomely trimmed with fine jet and a bordering of natural fur. The yoke is exceedingly well shaped and dresses the neck completely, the border of fur round the high collar coming close up round the head. It is very warm and very smart at the same time—the two most necessary qualities in a wintr mantle.

A CHARMING DINNER-DRESS.

A charming dinner-dress is cut in a low square in the front of the neck, and as a folded fichu of lace crossed the neck inside the square. The square has a deep flounce of lace falling from it all round, and a similar flounce is carried in a species of cascade from the shoulders to the elbows of the great puffed velvet sleeves. A band of velvet lies against the neck also, outlining the square in which it is cut out. The bodice and skirt are of plain rich silk or satin; at the edge of the skirt is a broad band of feather trimming, and this is slashed across with tabs of velvet, wide at the bottom and narrow ing to points upwards. Another most effective dress I noticed was made of light Havanna brown satin shot with emerald green—a most original and striking mixture of colour. At the edge of the skirt, for about eighteen inches, was a band of plain emerald satin, bordered at the bottom with a line of sable fur. The overskirt of shot silk falls loose over the petticoat, which has this bordering of plain silk and fur, and is cut out in large scallops that are edged with a very novel black-beaded lace. The beads used in the lace are shaded with green, and are arranged in a pretty leaf design. This lace is something quite new and very original. The skirt is gored, and all the fullness hangs at the back. The bodice is cut on a new French pattern, which is without seam at the back, rather full in front and rather short in the waist. A small full basque in the new style is made with the beaded lace. There is a shoulder-frill made in the lace, and edged with sable fur, a yoke and high collar in lace on silk, and sable fur edgings. The large full sleeves are finished with an open cuff of lace lined with plain emerald green.

TAILOR-MADED.

And now, for a complete change from these rich elaborate dresses, we go to a tailor who makes either for ladies or gentlemen, as so many of them do now. The tailor who does not call himself a ladies' tailor is generally much better than the one who does; and ladies who affect tailor-made dressing in the morning will do well not only to patronize the tailors approved of by the masculine members of their family, but also to study the fashions as worn by them. It is no good being "tailor-made" and yet behind the times for masculine fashions change just as often as the feminine ones, and take even more thought to understand them. The differences made are often slight, and yet they are absolute.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

At Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's great preparations for the giving of Christmas presents are already being made, and it is well worth while to go through their great show-rooms, where there is such a varied assortment of things, before settling upon the trifles to give to one's friends. Every pretty little thing is to be got here. Of course, those who propose to spend a small fortune go to a jeweller's or buy Russian sables; for more modest needs such a shop as this is just the place to go, since there is a very wide choice. All kinds of pretty things for the writing-table or toilet-table are made in a new kind of material, a golden metal applique to mother-o'-pearl. Hand looking-glasses, hair-pin boxes, and pin boxes are all made in this effective composition, as well as caskets for the drawing-room table and inkstands. On some of these are miniatures painted on ivory. Miniatures copied from old pictures representing pretty women of the past are very popular; Marie Antoinette, Madame Ducchatelet, and Madame de Longueville are found to be great favourites. Another complete novelty for the pretty trifles which make such capital presents, is a material which looks just like white lace upon Terry velvet; the undercolour is in blue, or rose, or mauve. Then there are all the new shades in leathers—olive-green, sea-green, heliotrope, or grenat. The purses, card-cases, cigar and cigarette-cases, and bags or satchels are in all these new shades. A delightful little novelty is a writing-pad to use in bed, either by an invalid or a lazy person who likes to get notes written before facing the cold world in the morning. It is quite easy to use, and it contains every necessary—pen, penholder, penknife, pencil, pockets for stationery and stamps—all prettily arranged in Russia leather. A photograph-box to hold twelve photographs is also very effective as a little present; it is mounted in green moir silk, and has silver handles. Each compartment holds two cabinet photographs, and they are so placed as to be easily handed round to be looked at. Some of the new ostrich-feather fans are mounted with the feathers uncurled; this looks very soft and pretty. Lamp-shades are a speciality with Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, and they are made by their own people on the premises. Some are in lovely silks mixed with pleated straw, with big flounces of lace. Another style is the whole shade made in ombre chiffon, which has a most effective appearance. Yet another, which I thought particularly striking, was of pink poppies, the heart of each poppy black, and the deep flounce black. A small straw shade, just fresh from Paris, is in all the tints of the rainbow, in plaited straw, with the deep fringe in grass. The effect is most original. Some shades are in shot silk, trimmed with pampbils in glass and silver galon, which produces a curious old-world effect. China glove and handkerchief boxes are quite a novelty, and make charming little presents, especially when filled with a set of the pretty things they are intended to hold. Flowers are painted by hand on the porcelain and the boxes are tied with ribbons in a peculiar style, bows being formed at each corner; the effect is very rich. Inside the box is unlined, and the handkerchiefs or gloves are laid simply in the white china, which looks delightfully clean and fresh. Thinking still of small gifts, I spent some little time looking at the pretty Byzantine and rococo jewellery, and the paste ornaments, brooches, buckles and everything of that sort, all in the newest shapes and styles. A special novelty just being shown for the first time are the "paravent" screens in leather in the prettiest shades—pale green, pink or butter colour, with oval spaces for holding photographs. Round these spaces are wreaths of flowers hand-painted, upon the leather. It may easily be imagined how pretty and effective these screens are, and how well they frame and set off the photographs. They are large-sized table-screens, and can be placed so as to shield a person reading or writing from the glare of the lamp, or form charming nooks in decorating drawing-room tables, with vases of flowers placed between the folds. The back has spaces for cabinet-sized photographs, so that both sides of the frame are equally pretty and interesting. The pretty trifles and odds-and-ends are innumerable here, and one never seems to come to the end of them. New ideas are continually being developed even in such simple things as the scented sachets ladies use in their rooms to hold night-dresses and handkerchiefs. The latest material for this purpose is flowered Genoese velvet lined with coloured silk.

PADEREWSKI.

M. Paderewski writes a lady correspondent, is a smallish thin man, with lithe limbs and a long neck, which supports a head well covered with curly auburn frizzy hair—not worn unduly long at all, as those who are apt to deride an artistic appearance venture to say, but it is properly and neatly cut, and well brushed. His face is thin and very pale, with the stamp of genius upon it; he looks like an excitable emotional man, as he is, whose experience of life has been more intense and fuller than his very youthful appearance would suggest. He bows repeatedly when his admirers express their appreciation by clapping their hands, and he bows from his long neck—not with his body, as do most men who come in for applause. The programme on this occasion was somewhat long and included compositions from Bach, Beethoven, and Schumann, beside a charming selection from Chopin, airs and variations by Paderewski himself, Rubenstein and Liszt. Of course, all that he gave us was first rate of its kind, and it was sufficient to allow every listener to make choice of what was most pleasing to individual taste. For myself, I rejoiced most in the selection from Chopin and Schumann. Paderewski's own contribution to the programme, performed for the first time in public, was "an air and variations from a MS. English suite," which turned out to be no other than Bishop's familiar "Home, sweet home," dressed up in elaborate variations, which seemed, I thought, to detract from its simplicity and not to add to its beauty. Must I confess that deeply as I appreciated the artist's most beautiful rendering of every passage he played throughout the whole two hours he was engaged at the piano, I seemed to miss something which thrilled me when I first heard him last year, something which appeared to be quite outside the instrument over which his sensitive fingers moved, a sort of subtle power or spiritual influence which seemed to emanate from himself; the like of which I had never before felt; but this time I did not realise it, and what I listened to the other afternoon was merely an exquisite rendering of other people's compositions.

NINE TIMES ON THE NINE.

"I'M as good as dead. I've won nine times on the nine, and lost nine times on the seven. Give this note to the banker; he knows the address of my relatives."

It was in a gambling house in Montana. The gambler who uttered these words threw down his cards, rose from the table, and left the place. At early dawn the next morning the police found his body in some shrubbery about a mile distant. His own pistol was full of cartridges; it had not been used, yet there was a bullet hole in his left breast. Was there any mysterious prophecy in the cards, or was the gambler's fear the outgrowth of superstition, and his death a coincidence? Everyone must decide for himself.

But people are often considered as good as dead for a much more intelligible reason. Mr William Goble of 104, Albion Street, Southwick, near Brighton, was recently placed on that list by his friends. In his case the danger was not from powder or sharp steel, but from something that hurries more folks out of the world than they do. His story is this: Looking at this tongue, one day in the spring of 1887, he found it coated like a piece of brown leather. Of itself this might not have worried him but other signs and portents went with it. His appetite failed, and what little he did eat seemed to cause great pain in his chest and sides. Now good food never acts that way when a man is in proper condition. Quite the corntrary. What was the matter?

Writing about it under date of Nov. 26th, 1891, Mr. Goble said: "I couldn't imagine what had come over me. Nothing like it had ever happened to me before. I had always been strong and healthy. But now I had a foul taste in the mouth, and wind appeared to roll all over inside my body. I had a choking sensation in my throat, and sometimes my heart would beat so fast and so hard that it frightened me. After a while I got so weak I had to give up my work. I was almost too weak to walk, and when out walking I would get short of breath. Gradually I became weaker and weaker, and lost all my flesh. I could just crawl about, and that was all. My cheeks were sunken, and I had such a pale, ghastly look that my friends said I was in a decline and would never be better.

"A doctor in Southwick said I was suffering from dyspepsia, but after he had treated me for nine months I was worse than ever. At this time, our clergyman, Rev Mr Heywood recommended me to the Brighton Hospital, where I was under treatment for one year. Several of the doctors sounded my lungs and seemed puzzled by my complaint and changed my medicines so often that I wondered if they would ever find the right remedy. At the end of the year I stopped going to the hospital, and began to take cod liver oil, but it did no good, and I made up my mind that I was indeed doomed to death and nothing could prevent it.

"Still I am alive and well to-day, and I'll tell you why in few words. In April, 1889, I met with a friend of mine, Mr. Groves, of Southwick, who told me of his own illness and of the great benefit he had received from Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle, and by the time I had finished it my food agreed with me and I felt a little stronger. Four more bottles completed the cure, and I have since enjoyed as good health as I ever did in my life. I am a gardener, and have been in the employ of General Turnbull, The Hermitage, Southwick, for ten years. I will gladly answer inquiries."—(Signed) WILLIAM GOBLE.

The Southwick doctor's diagnosis was right: Mr. Goble's disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, some of the symptoms of which he names in his statement. His plain testimony will serve to strenghthen if necessary, the popular confidence in Mother Seigel's Syrup as a cure for this prevailing and perplexing malady. The Southwick gardener lost two years' time by not knowing what to do. But he is vastly better than a dead man now, and will, we trust, live long to give others the benefit of his knowledge.

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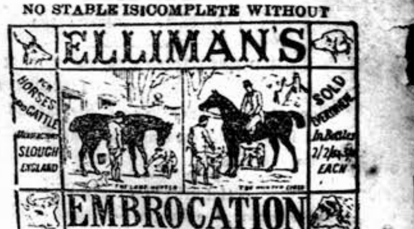
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FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND, Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B. December 27th, 1888.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON, Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

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SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON, Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

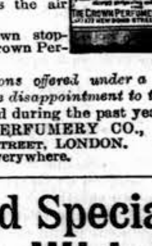
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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD STIFFNESS 1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

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(*Extra Concentrated.*



"It is the daintiest and most delicious of perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the GRANDES DAMES of London, Paris, and New York.'—*The Argonaut.*
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AND THE
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
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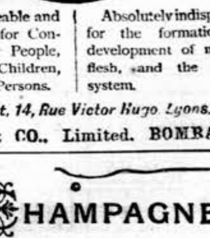


These renowned Smelling Salts exhale most delicious odour; they are a refreshment to the invalid, a delightful deodoriser and a luxury for all. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably.—*Le Follet.*
Genuine only with the Crown stopper and label of the 'Crown Perfumery Co.'
Reject worthless imitations offered under a similar name, and which only cause disappointment to the purchaser. 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.
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Very Old Special Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.
This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
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Registered Proprietors:—
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
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Are the best remedy.
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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.



WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
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Dry
Medium dry
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
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Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

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THOS. OGDEN LD. LIVERPOOL

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LIGHT PALE ALE
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EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

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THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
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ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. / For 24 months. ... ... " 42 do.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	" 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	" 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA



ESTABLISHED 1863.

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FOR THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES.

OWN CIGARETTES (daily manufactured).

Duke of Connaught	per 100 Rs.	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ...	" "	3 0
Alpha (very mild)	" "	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest, and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

PIPE TOBACCO.

Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb. Rs.	3-0
" "Golden Medium" Medium	" " "	2-8
" "Cavendish Strong ...	" " "	1-8

Originated by me, and have justly become famous throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

By direct importation.

*Rothschilds...	...per box of	25	Rs. 12 8
Reg. Principe	"	25	" 10 0
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Trabucos	"	25	" 3 4
Caliope	"	50	" 6 0
Damas	"	100	" 10 0
*Romeo y Julietta ...	"	50	" 5 8
*Hidalgas	"	100	" 10 0
* Corea	"	25	" 5 0
Carolina	"	100	" 8 0
*Delice	per packet of	20	" 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100	Rs.	11 0
Do. Zenobia " 100	"	9 0

These are the only original Brands as smoked throughout India for the last 25 years.

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The Famous MARIA CHRISTINA BRANDS.

N 1 cigar or cheroot shape per 100	Rs.	10 0
2 " " "		6 0
3 " " "		4 8
4 " " "		4 0
5 " " "		3 8

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N 1 Real Rangoon or Moulmein per 100	Rs.	2 8
2 " " " " "	"	2 0

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(Own registered brand)

Stanley Cigars, No. 1 ... ...per box of	100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 ... ... "	100	3 8
Nautch Girl, small size ... ... "	100	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour, therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills *(Perfectly harmless)*
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF **GOUT** & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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Prize £ 660 Paris
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LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
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Poorness of Blood, Debility:
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 *Sold by all Chemists*
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NERVOUS DISEASES;
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
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cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and *is* for the manufacture of
THE FINEST AERATED HOP ALE,
which has the full flavour of Finest Hops.
IS A REALLY APPETIZING, NON-ALCOHOLIC BITTER BEER, AND IS OBTAINING AN IMMENSE SALE IN HOT CLIMATES.
TRADE PRICE, 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/- Quantity required—Two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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Its ingredients are prescribed by leading physicians, either singly or in combination, in Exhausted and Debilitated Condition of the Nervous, Physical and Recuperative Systems. The highest quality of drugs is employed in our pills, the American-made pill being specially prepared for us by MESSRS. PARKE DAVIS & Co., the first introducers of DAMIANA AND COCA.

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Is made from a standard prescription used for years by the highest medical men in their practice. The pill acts gently yet effectually upon the Bowels, Liver and Stomach; relieves habitual Constipation and drives away Fevers, Colds and Headaches. Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, &c., and gives freshness and clear skin to the Complexion.
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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
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QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.
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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
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The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
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THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
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Orders above 10s. include safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah, if accompanied by a remittance. If sent by V. P. Parcels Post, 5 per cent. extra.

This Watch is admirably suited to the Indian climate, having genuine Chronometer Balance, and the Improved Chronometer Lever Escapement.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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1246 *Sold by all Chemists*
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE **BEST**
NO CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike, in quality."—*The Analyst.*

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from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
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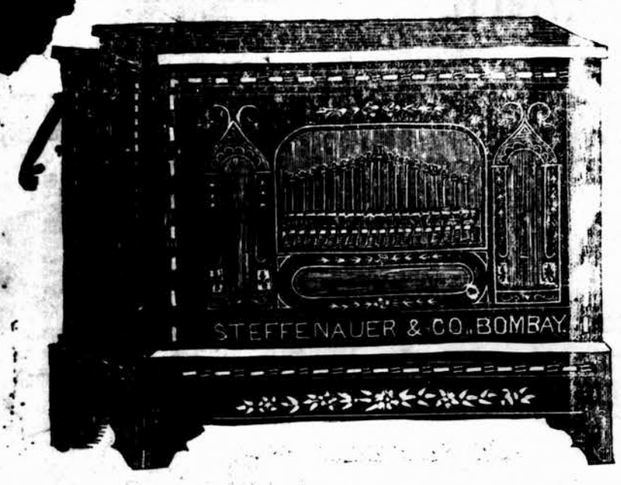
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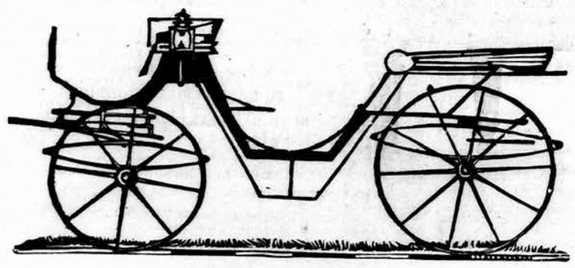
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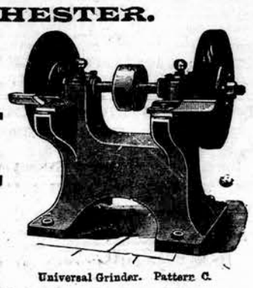
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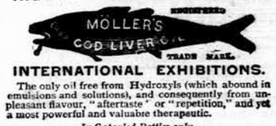
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